

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Battle... Michael Heseltine looks to Britain's nuclear defences to the end of the century



... of the sexes
The battle of the
Soho sex shops
Star...
Lillian Gish, the
everlasting star of
the silent screen
... and garters
Soft porn, but is it
art? The photography
of Terence Donovan
Guide...
The Times Guide to
the EEC summit in
Athens
... posts
The draw for the
quarter finals of
football's Milk Cup

Murderer executed in Florida

Robert Sullivan, a convicted murderer, was electrocuted in Starke, Florida. Sullivan, aged 36, had spent 10 years on Death Row after being found guilty of killing a restaurant worker to steal \$2,700 (£1,800).

Bribery denied

Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the West German Economics Minister, categorically denied allegations that he had taken bribes from the giant Flick company. Page 7

Seaweed alert

Radioactive seaweed, contaminated by up to 1,000 times the normal level, has been washed up on beaches near Sellafield (Windscale) nuclear processing plant in Cumbria. Page 2

Kidnap move

Police have freed the security chief of the Irish supermarket chain whose chairman, Mr Don Tidey, has been kidnapped. He had been held, in an apparent attempt to prevent any ransom being paid.

RUC bullet

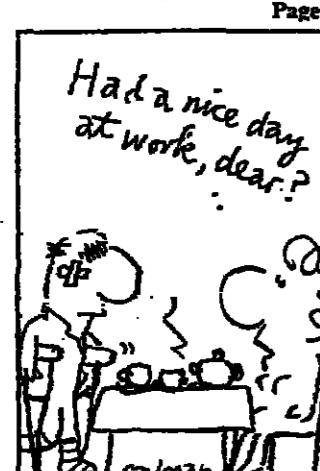
The Royal Ulster Constabulary have admitted that one of their bullets killed Mrs Bridget Foster, aged 80, during a gun battle in Pomeroy, co Tyrone, on Monday.

Share record

Share prices set a record on the London Stock Exchange. The FT 30 share index touched 750.9 points at 11 am, before investors took profits. Pages 15 and 23

Stumped

Colin Croft, the West Indian fast bowler touring in South Africa, was told to leave a "whites only" compartment in a suburban Cape Town train. Page 7



Computer Horizons offers a last chance to win a school computer and provides a forum for debate on whether numeracy is on the wane. Pages 19-21

Leader page 15
Letters: On the GLC, from Mr J Wilkinson, MP, and Mr C Taylor; research cuts, from Professor E H Francis and others.

Leading articles: Warrington dispute; US and Israel; DES dispute.

Features, page 12, 14
Unemployment: Francis Pym on the human factor; the law and the pickets; Jacques Chirac, musketeer on the attack; a profile of Andreas Papandreou. Obituary, page 16

Sir Anton Dolin, Richard Llewellyn

Home News 2-3, 6	Events	32
Overseas	Law Report	27
Arts	Night Sky	16
Books	Parliament	4
Business	17-18	2
Cities	Sale Room	2
Crossword	Science	6
Diary	Sport	24-26
	TV & Radio	31
	Weather	32

Pickets return and defy threat of more court action

• Hundreds of National Graphical Association pickets gathered last night in Warrington outside the Stockport-based *Messenger* newspaper plant in defiance of a threatened second writ against the union

• The High Court granted an injunction restraining the NGA from repeating last week's Fleet Street walk-out and the Court

of Appeal ordered the seizure of the union's £10m assets

• The Home Secretary said that he had assured the Chief Constable of Cheshire of complete support if he exercised his "very considerable powers"

• The tactics and determination of up to 2,000 well-organized police broke Tuesday night's siege (back page)

By David Fenton and John Witherow

arrests were made. Four policemen and a demonstrator were kept in hospital, mainly suffering from head injuries

In spite of the determined efforts of the pickets, who set barricades, threw and hurled stones and boulders at police, a van carrying 35,000 newspapers left by a surprise exit shortly before dawn

Another left during the afternoon to taunt a few dozen demonstrators because it was protected by about 40 policemen

The remaining two vans were expected to leave last night and early today, leading to promises by pickets of further demonstrations. Many said they would be returning again last night

Mr Shah was speaking after a night of violence outside his Warrington plant where 4,000 pickets battled with 1,500 police in a vain effort to block the company's vans removing newspapers for distribution

In scenes reminiscent of the rioting in English cities during 1981, 43 people were injured, including 25 policemen, and 73

Union officials said that policemen closed the union's

Law and the pickets, page 14

Leading article, page 15

Frank Johnson, back page

Fleet Street granted injunction

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The High Court yesterday granted an injunction restraining the National Graphical Association (NGA) from repeating last week's two-day walk-out in Fleet Street and the Court of Appeal ordered the seizure of the NGA's £10m in new legal moves against the union

As the pickets began massing again at the plant of the Stockport-based *Messenger* group, at Wimwick Quay, Warrington, Mr Joe Wade, the union's general secretary, said that he and his executive council were ready to go to prison rather than pay fines and obey orders made under the employment Acts

The conciliation service Asas, is still trying to bring the parties together to discuss a negotiated settlement of the long-running dispute over a closed shop and the alleged victimization of six printing workers, but Mr Selim (Eddie) Shah, publisher of the newspaper, said: "The negotiations are dead". He said he intends to go back to the High Court in Fleet Street seeking fresh writs and added: "We shall not be intimidated by bullyboy tactics".

The other main printing union, Sogas '82, yesterday pledged its "total support" to the NGA and called on its branches to give all possible assistance in whatever place and for whatever reason.

But the deplorable scenes of violence at Warrington, he said, were a direct outcome of the Government's folly.

Mr Norman St John-Stevens, from the Conservative benches, complained of "weasel words" from Mr Kaufman and said that Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Opposition, should himself rise and condemn the violence without qualification.

Members of my national council and national officers and myself have made clear that, because this is such an important matter of principle, if necessary we are prepared to go to prison.

We are not looking to become martyrs. We do not want to become martyrs. We do

Continued on page 2, col 6

Brittan tells police 'use your powers'

By Our Political Editor

Mr Leon Brittan, yesterday's political opponents urged to urge him to his feet. Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said the politicians should condemn violence not just in general terms but specifically.

Mr Maurice Macmillan, a former Conservative Secretary of State for Employment, said that more numbers of pickets had been held in the past by better leaders of the Labour Party than we have now, to be available.

Actions of the kind seen at Warrington could not and would not be tolerated, he said.

Mr Brittan said that the purpose of the pickets was clearly not to communicate information, not persuasion, not even demonstration. It was physically to prevent newspapers being moved from the premises. Many had come from far afield, armed with offensive weapons and prepared to use violence on the police.

It was not spontaneous action but organized anarchy. He held a document which, he said, invited people to join the picket line in return for £25 for lost time.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, Labour shadow home secretary, began by saying that the Opposition categorically condemned "all violence in all circumstances, in whatever place and for whatever reason".

But the deplorable scenes of violence at Warrington, he said, were a direct outcome of the Government's folly.

Mr Norman St John-Stevens, from the Conservative benches, complained of "weasel words" from Mr Kaufman and said that Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Opposition, should himself rise and condemn the violence without qualification.

One Conservative, Mr Richard Alexander, said that these were disgraceful smears and another, Mr Fergus Montgomery, wondered why so many police had been injured. Could they have been hitting each other, he asked.

Mr Brittan complained that MPs were using the protection of the Commons to pass judgment on the police, which he could not do because of his ultimate responsibility for police discipline. But all complaints would be properly investigated.

We are not looking to become martyrs. We do not want to become martyrs. We do

Continued on page 4, col 4

Caught in the agony of El Salvador's crossfire

From John Carlin, San Salvador

take theirs from the executed peasant leader. The Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN).

Stepping up their actions, the death squads are ever more frantically trying to preserve an established order under threat from both the Americans, who wish to change it, and the FMLN, which wishes to destroy it.

The Americans are promoting land reform, "dialogue", and presidential elections, recently scheduled for March 25 next. These concepts are cascaded "communist" by the Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Brigade, which perceives rule of terror as the only means of keeping alive a system under which 2 per cent of the population control 98 per cent of the nation's wealth.

The rebels' stated objectives are not too far from those of the Americans but, because of past disappointments, they abhor



An injured policeman getting help from a colleague after scuffles with pickets at the *Messenger* group's Warrington print works (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Tip No 547 frees Heineken

From Robert Schull

Amsterdam

Exactly three weeks after they were abducted, Mr Alfred Heineken, chairman of one of Europe's largest breweries and his chauffeur Mr AB Doderer were freed at dawn yesterday.

Both men were in good health but in need of a rest after their ordeal. They were immediately taken to Mr Heineken's home in Noordwijk, a coastal resort on the North Sea.

Immediately after they were freed, police arrested 24 people, including 12 of the seven demonstrators arrested at the *Messenger* print works.

It states that the society has engaged a firm of parliamentary consultants "to defend the Bill".

Mr Austin Mitchell, Labour MP for Great Grimsby, is to

Lawyers accused of plot to 'noblle' MPs

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Methods being employed by the Law Society in its attempt to secure the defeat of legislation which would break the monopoly of solicitors on conveyancing work have been reported to the Speaker of the Commons, Mr Bernard Weatherill, as a possible breach of parliamentary privilege.

Mr Weatherill has been given a copy of a record of a meeting held for Law Society press officers and parliamentary liaison officers at the Law Society's Hall on November 15.

It states that the society has engaged a firm of parliamentary consultants "to defeat the Bill" and that it will "not prosecute" one of its members, Mr Alan Doderer, if he votes for the Bill.

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Crown to appeal against ruling that parents cannot kidnap children

By David Hewson

The Crown is to seek leave to appeal against a ruling yesterday that parents cannot, in law, kidnap their own children.

The Court of Appeal yesterday quashed the convictions for kidnapping and contempt of court of a New Zealand man who twice snatched his daughter from his former wife.

A senior appeal judge, Lord Justice Watkins, said that Mr Ian Daily's case was a serious example of the deliberate flouting of High Court orders by a father, but he should never have been convicted of the criminal offence of kidnapping.

The decision was criticized by the Children's Legal Centre, which was set up in 1979. The Year of the Child, to deal with matters of law relating to young people. Miss Rachel Hodgkin, an officer of the centre, said it meant that the law saw children as being the property of their parents.

A private member's Bill due for its second reading on December 16 would, however, make child abduction a criminal offence if it became law, she said.

The Court of Appeal ruled that Mr Daily should not have been tried at the Central



Lord Justice Watkins: 'Father should not have been convicted.'

Criminal Court for contempt and taking his daughter away from her mother, in what is thought to have been the only case of a parent being charged with kidnapping his child.

The correct course which should have been pursued was for Mr Daily to be brought before a High Court Family Division judge, the court said.

It set aside a two-year suspended jail sentence which was passed on May 18 last year. The Crown is to seek leave to

appeal to the House of Lords against that ruling.

Mr Daily did not challenge a further conviction of falsely imprisoning his former wife at an address in Harold Hill, Essex, before taking their daughter Emma to New Zealand in 1978. He was given a two-year suspended sentence on the false imprisonment charge.

The appeal judges ruled that, as a general conclusion, there was no such offence as the kidnapping of a child under 14, even by someone who was not the child's parents. The act would be covered by the charge of child stealing.

They also ruled that the offence of kidnapping could not be committed by a parent who took a child under the age of majority, unless the child had lawfully married and passed out of the responsibility of the parents.

Lord Justice Watkins said that the jurisdiction of judges to punish for disobedience of court orders on children, regardless of whether they were wards of court, was extensive and powerful. Parliament had never intended that a mother or father should be prosecuted for child stealing.

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Law Report, page 28

Two million letters arrive late

By David Cross

More than two million letters arrive late on any given day, according to the Post Office Users' National Council in a report published yesterday.

Only 85.8 per cent of first-class letters and 92.3 per cent of second-class letters arrived on time, the council said in its annual report of the Post Office's activities in the 1982/83 financial year. The Post Office's own targets are 90 and 96 per cent respectively.

This level of lateness is unacceptable, the council, the official watchdog of the Post Office's services, said.

The council said that it conducted test surveys that

highlighted problems on specific routes and in particular sorting areas. The results showed that mail posted at the same time could receive different time stamps and in one instance some first-class items were not date-stamped until the next day.

The council called on the Post Office to further investigate problems affecting the quality of service and in particular to identify the black spots in the system.

Responding to the council's criticisms, a Post Office spokesman said yesterday that improvements have been made in its mail delivery. The latest

figures covering the period between July and September of this year, showed that 88.7 per cent of first-class mail and 93.8 per cent of second-class mail was reaching its destination on time.

The Post Office was also urged to speed up the introduction of new counter technology, particularly the installation of computer terminals.

The council conceded that the complexity of introducing a comprehensive computer system to handle the full range of counter services given that there are at present about 150 different types of transaction.

The cost would be huge since the Post Office has indicated that it would probably need 50,000 terminals positioned at between 15,000 and 20,000 different locations.

Finally, the council expresses its concern at the fall in the number of Crown and sub-post offices during the past 10 years. During the last financial year, for example, 121 sub-postoffices had opened, compared with 216 that closed.

A sizable proportion of sub-postoffices that closed had not been replaced because of the difficulty of finding suitable applicants with suitable premises.

DELIVERY TARGETS: How the Post Office is doing	
TARGET: 90% of first class by next working day 98% of second class within 3 working days	
1980/81	1st CLASS by day B 86.4%
1981/2	84.3
1982/3	85.8
Quarterly (82-83)	2nd CLASS by day D 91.5%
Apr to Jun	91.9
Jul to Sept	91.7
Oct to Dec	94.1
Jan to Mar	92.2

Nilsen showed desire to kill, psychiatrist says

Dennis Nilsen had an "overwhelming desire to kill" and planned the deaths of his victims purposefully and without anxiety, a jury at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Dr Paul Bowden, a psychiatrist called by the prosecution, described Mr Nilsen's behaviour as extremely abnormal. "Statistically someone who kills 15 or 16 men is a very rare animal," he said. But he disagreed with the defence evidence that it showed a severe personality disorder.

Mr Nilsen, aged 37, of Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, denies six charges of murder and two of attempted murder. He has admitted to the police dismembering, boiling and burning the bodies of his young victims and the defence is seeking a verdict of manslaughter on the ground of diminished responsibility.

Dr Bowden, consultant forensic psychiatrist at the Bethlem Royal and Maudsley Hospital and visiting psychiatrist at Brixton prison, disputed defence suggestions that Mr

The hearing continues today.

Battered wife who killed her husband is freed

A battered wife who shot her violent husband was freed yesterday by a judge at the Central Criminal Court, after spending six months in jail on remand.

The decision by the Common Sergeant, Judge Tudor Price, was greeted with cheers and applause from relatives of Mrs Celia Ripley in the packed public gallery.

The court was told that Mrs Ripley, aged 34, killed her husband with a shotgun blast as he stood drinking in the Derby Arms public house in Croydon, on April 26.

She had told the warden of the battered wives' hostel where she was living that she intended to shoot her husband, but her "cry for help" was ignored.

The judge gave Mrs Ripley an 18-month suspended sentence and ordered her to be supervised by a probation officer. "The public interest does not require you to be imprisoned further," he said.

Mrs Ripley wept as she was reunited with her sons, Mark and Henry, outside the court and said: "Today and the day I will be free." Her denial of murder was accepted on the ground of provocation, and diminished responsibility.

Cigarette 'glamour' attacked

By Our Medical Reporter

The British Medical Association wants stricter controls on the "insidious approach" of some cigarette promotions. It claims that they exploit a loophole in the advertising code of conduct.

The association accuses manufacturers of flouting the spirit of the Advertising Standards Authority's ethical code by linking cigarette brands with sporting events and other activities which by implication "depict smoking in a glamorous light".

In the *News Review*, a newspaper sent to doctors, the association says that the advertising authority's cigarette code bans advertisements which glamorize smokers, but allows cigarette names to be used to promote non-tobacco products and activities.

It cites the John Player Special brand, which has its own racing car and markets sportswear.

It also names the Kim brand.

The brand's colours, of browns pinks and yellows on a white background, depict a healthy, sporty, clean-cut image for the independent woman", the association says, adding that the brand is linked with promoting umbrellas and bags in the same colours.

The association says young adults are the main targets of cigarette companies. "If they adopt the smoking habit early, they could remain life-long consumers. It is this age group which most readily responds to the glamour images."

The BMA's latest call comes after publication of a survey by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys which indicated that more than a quarter of children are smoking by the time they reach their fifth year in secondary school.

In a separate initiative, a senior lecturer in health education has written an open letter to Mr John Patten, Under Secretary of State at the Department of Health and Social Security, urging him to take tough anti-smoking measures.

In his letter, published in the *British Medical Journal*, Mr Mike Daube, of the department of community medicine at Edinburgh University, says that cigarette smoking kills more than 90,000 people in Britain



In accord: Nine brass players from Bordeaux are combining with six British players to give their first concert in Britain tonight at St John's, Smith Square, central London. The Brass of Aquitaine and London, formed by its conductor, Richard Harvey, when he was teaching at Bordeaux University, includes nine lecturers in music. Mr Harvey has written some of the music for tonight, which will also include works by Monteverdi, Purcell and Copland.

(Photograph: Orde Eliason)

Pacemaker surgeon says patients may die due to NHS cuts

By Thomson Prentice, Medical Reporter

Some patients requiring heart pacemakers may die as a result of the "domino effect" of National Health Service cuts, a leading surgeon said yesterday.

Dr Richard Sutton, consultant cardiologist at the Westminster Hospital, is a recognized expert in heart pacemaker implantation, who performs an average of four such operations a week.

However, because of budgetary restrictions he has only 40 pacemakers left until next March. He added: "I anticipate I will need another 50, which represents a cost of £100,000, by January."

"The situation is approaching where some patients will require pacemakers and will not be able to get them, and some of them will die."

Dr Sutton said that the pacemaker unit at the Westminster Hospital was under increasing pressure because hospitals in other areas were referring more patients to him. "The DHSS is forcing cuts and closures affecting pacemaker operations elsewhere. Those patients have to be sent somewhere, and they are coming to us. The cuts have a domino effect," he said.

The Westminster Hospital is considered to be one of the leading pacemaker units, it has contributed to the research and development of the most advanced versions of the equipment. However, as a result of that work the cost of a pacemaker has increased to about £2,000.

The pacemaker budget allocated to the Westminster for the financial year that began in April was £230,000. Dr Sutton said he needed another £100,000 before the end of next March, and would then be seeking £350,000 as the allocation for the next year.

Mr Trevor Patchett, the deputy district administrator of the Victoria Health Authority, which includes the Westmins-

ter, said: "This authority is being asked to save £2,650 next year, at a time when demands for its services are growing.

He is quite right about the domino effect. We are getting more and more referrals if patients because of cuts elsewhere, and are trying to cope with them while facing cuts of our own."

Lack of NHS funds led to the death of six year old girl it was learnt yesterday. The girl, named Anne Marie, was denied a bone-marrow transfusion at the Westminster Children's Hospital because the cost of the operation was £7,000 and funds are short. It was decided that other patients stood better chance of success.

That decision was disclosed last week when Princess Anne launched a special appeal to raise money for a new 10 bed bone marrow unit at the hospital.

In another aspect of health care cuts, a group of general practitioners were granted a temporary injunction in the High Court yesterday to prevent the closure of the cottage hospital, the Northwood and Pinner.

The hospital was due to close yesterday but if has been occupied by staff since last week. About 20 patients are still receiving treatment there. At the Hayes cottage hospital near by a similar occupation is continuing.

The injunction means the closure of the Northwood and Pinner hospital will be postponed at least until Friday when the case returns to court.

Trade unions in the NHS have told the Government that the country faces the "inescapable burden" of growing expenditure on health care with more not less staff needed to meet the growing demands placed on the service (Our Labour Correspondent writes).

Could your company save over £1,000,000,000 on energy costs a year?

Not just your company alone.

It's what British industry could save if all possible energy savings were made.

And that's what the Energy Efficiency Office has been set up to help you do.

Because nowadays with high fuel prices, energy costs are a real part of production costs.

And therefore a major consideration when estimating your profit margins and potential profit growth.

In a nutshell, a company that's not using energy efficiently just isn't as profitable as one that is. Energy costs are controllable and many companies are proving it every day.

Perhaps the first major step is to appoint an energy manager. Someone who's responsible for all your company's energy use.

By implementing specific programmes he can save you both energy and money.

Also if he's a member of his local Energy Management Group he'll keep up with all the latest ideas. (Contact the EEO for details.)

Secondly, an outside consultant will normally be able to identify measures which will quickly save you many times his fee.

Furthermore the savings are repeated year after year. If you like, the EEO can help pay the consultant. Contact us.

Thirdly there may be highly cost-effective

investments appropriate to your business which have been proved successful by the EEO's Demonstration Projects Scheme.

For instance if you are going to make changes in your production line you could install equipment to re-cycle waste products.

Information about heat pumps, waste as a fuel, automated energy management systems and many more applications of new energy-saving technology is freely available.

And the savings you will make aren't peanuts. We're talking about tens to hundreds of thousands of pounds that your company could save on energy every year. The EEO is there to help you achieve this.

As well as grants for Energy Efficiency Surveys we've booklets, training videos, special case histories and a complete regional advisory service. Why not send in the coupon?

With energy saving you're not just helping Britain, you're helping yourself to a far more profitable future.

To: The Energy Efficiency Office, P.O. Box 702, London SW2 8SZ. Please send me more information on how I can make better use of energy.

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Job Title _____

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ENERGY EFFICIENCY OFFICE



PARLIAMENT November 30 1983

Brittan condemns picket violence as organized anarchy

NGA DISPUTE

The violence on the picket line outside the Warrington printing works of Messinger Group Newspapers last night was condemned by Government and Opposition spokesmen in the Commons. Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, said it was not spontaneous action, but organized anarchy. In a statement, he said: "There is and can be no excuse for violence and the attempt to intimidate workers of numbers to negate the lawful rights of other people. Irrespective of the merits of the industrial dispute, what has happened here amounts to breaches of what has always been the criminal law."

The place and pretext for its breach makes no difference whatsoever. Violence at the picket line is as indecent as violence at a football match.

Despite grading by Conservative MPs and calls for him to get up and also condemn what had occurred, Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, declined to rise from his seat on the front bench.

Mr Brittan in his statement, said: "I understand from the Chief Constable of Cheshire that between 5pm and 11pm last night the number of pickets increased from 500 to about 4,000 people. Their purpose was clear. It was not to communicate information, it was not persuasion. It was not even demonstration. It was to prevent by physical force and weight of numbers newspapers being taken out of the premises."

Many of the pickets had travelled from far and wide, some prepared for and used violence against the police. A number were armed with offensive weapons, such as iron bars.

At the height of the operation, the Chief Constable deployed over 1,200 men from his own force and those of Greater Manchester, Merseyside, Lancashire. At a recent vehicle rally, the newspapers was able to leave the premises at the time planned at 5am this morning and did so. The pickets began to disperse from about 5am.

During the course of the disturbances, police officers were attacked and missiles were thrown at them. Twenty-three officers were injured and three have been detained in hospital. I am glad to inform the House that at present no officers appear to have been seriously injured. The return of police, and recorded as having been injured, one of whom remains in hospital. Again I understand his condition is not serious.

A total of 86 people were arrested, for a range of public order offences, and offences of assault and obstruction.

I have conveyed to the Chief Constable my great appreciation of the police operation, particularly the officers and the way in which they officers and those of the other forces dealt with an immensely difficult situation. It is a great tribute to them that the lawful right to move the newspapers was upheld. I have asked that my concern and sympathy should be passed on to the injured officers, as I did in the case of those who incurred injuries last week.

I understand that the number of pickets has now declined to about 150. But there are threats that large numbers will try tonight (Wednesday) to repeat the events of last night and this morning.

The Chief Constable has responsibility for maintaining the rule of law and devising and executing the appropriate plans for doing so. I

have made it crystal clear to him that, if it is any assistance to him, I will be available, and he will have my complete support for the exercise of his very considerable powers to the full extent that is required to deal with the situation.

There is and can be no excuse for violence and the attempt to intimidate numbers to negate the lawful rights of other people. Irrespective of the merits of the industrial dispute, what has happened here amounts to breaches of what has always been the criminal law.

The place and pretext for its breach makes no difference whatsoever. Violence at the picket line is as indecent as violence at a football

match or anywhere else. (Labour cheers.)

Action of the kind we saw last night cannot and will not be tolerated. I hope that the House as a whole will join me in condemning what occurred, and the mass picketing which was its cause, and giving every support to the police in preventing or dealing with a recurrence.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs: I want to make it plain that the Opposition categorically condemn all violence in all circumstances, in whatever place or at whatever time it is used. We endorse the view of the TUC Policy and Organisation Committee that trade unions should be supported in carrying out their lawful functions on behalf of their members.

I am the Home Secretary for his party to confirm that any possible breach of the law by pickets cannot justify any counter-breach of the law by anyone else. (Conservative cheers.)

The Speaker (Mr Michael Weatherill) called for order and added: If Mr Kinnock catches my eye at the end, he will be able to answer.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party: I would give way to the Leader of the Opposition, of course. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Kinnock: I agree. What, Mr Jenkins says, is echoed in a quotation in *The Standard* today. One of the six on whose behalf this whole operation is supposed to be conducted is quoted as saying: "There is no way I condone violence of any sort. We are here to join in a demonstration of peace."

Conservative MPs shouted "Up, up, up" to Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, who sat smiling at them.

Mr Anthony Yerger (Stockport, C): Does the Chief Constable have power to turn back the hordes of law breakers now heading for Warrington, before they actually arrive?

Mr Brittan: If he suspects that there are incidents which if not stopped will lead to a breach of the peace, he has full powers to do that.

Mr Martin O'Neill (Cheltenham, Lab): Will you confirm that the police have received from the police force in the NGA van and unmarked NGA officials out of the van five hours before it was due to leave the yard? Why the heavy charges for several hours before that? Surely this was provocative.

Mr Brittan: I do not agree. It is an intention to think that it can be kept out of industrial relations. The only difference between the Government and the Opposition is where the line should be drawn.

Mr David Steel (Welwyn North, Lib): The police broke into a van that was legally parked, broke its radio and telephone links, smashed its PSY system and broke its walkie-talkie communication. They did that before there were any disturbances.

Mr Brittan: I do not agree. It is an intention to think that it can be kept out of industrial relations. The only difference between the Government and the Opposition is where the line should be drawn.

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Afrikanerdom riven by bitter disputes on eve of referendum

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

Afrikanerdom's deep divisions have been further exposed in the final hours of the emotional political campaign leading to tomorrow's whites-only referendum on the proposed new South African constitution, already adopted by the white Parliament.

The prospect of a total split in the Broederbond, the semi-secret society of the Afrikaner elite, has emerged with the resignation from the organization of professor Carel Boshoff, its former chairman. An arch-conservative, he was forced out of the chairmanship last July but had remained in the executive council.

His resignation was provoked by the leaking of confidante Broederbond documents detailing the bitter disputes within the organization over the constitution which would give limited political rights to the 550,000 Indians and 2.7 million mixed-blood Coloureds, while still leaving the country's 21 million black out in the cold.

The documents also struck a blow at the foundations of another citadel of Afrikaner conservatism with the decision last week by the Western Cape Synod of the all-white branch of the Dutch Reformed Church that apartheid was sinful when it took the form of racial discrimination.

Reformists seem to have

Black churchman held in Ciskei

Police in the tribal "homeland" of Ciskei have detained the Rev Simangaliso Mkhathsha Secretary-General of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference. He was arrested after a prayer service at Fort Hare University in Alice on Sunday (AP reports). He is an honorary officer of the United Democratic Front, a coalition of anti-apartheid organizations formed in August.

junior partnership in the apartheid state.

To diehard defenders of apartheid, such as Professor Boshoff, however, the constitution, limited as it is, is a betrayal of everything for which the Boers have fought. A son-in-law of the late Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, Professor Boshoff said the Broederbond had placed "the interests of a particular party (the ruling National Party) above those of the Afrikaner people".

Speakers said the constitution would perpetuate apartheid and cause hatred between blacks on the one hand and Coloureds and Indians on the other. "No amount of plastic surgery can turn this Frankenstein's monster into a beauty queen", one said. Police arrested 40 UDF supporters in Cape Town.

In a statement from Pretoria, Mr Louis le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, said he had reliable information that the banned African National Congress intended to disrupt the last few days of the campaign by violent means. He said the police would be well-prepared.

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struck a blow at the foundations of another citadel of Afrikaner conservatism with the decision last week by the Western Cape Synod of the all-white branch of the Dutch Reformed Church that apartheid was sinful when it took the form of racial discrimination.

Jackson to join White House race



Lagos stops politicians' London trip

Lagos (Reuters) - Nigerian security police seized the passports of two officials at the opposition Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN), who were about to travel to London at the weekend, and prevented them from leaving the country, a party spokesman said yesterday.

Party sources said the seizure probably followed a statement by a UPN official that the party intended to discuss with the London-based human rights organization, Amnesty International, the cases of more than 100 UPN members being held in Oyo state after violence there during elections in August.

The sources said the two men, Mr Ayo Ogedokun and Mr Yomi Oluwanya, had intended to see Amnesty officials in London to raise the subject.

Police in Ibadan, Oyo state capital, have said they are holding 110 people in connection with 55 deaths during violence in the state.

The Oyo police said their investigations into the deaths were complete and they were only waiting for the go-ahead from the state Director of Public Prosecutions to start court actions.

Oyo, and the neighbouring Ondo state, saw the worst violence in presidential, national and state elections in August and September, which the UPN and other opposition parties alleged were rigged by the ruling National Party of Nigeria.

His entry into the race brings to eight the number of major announced candidates for the Democratic nomination. His decision to run is a blow to Mr Walter Mondale, currently the front-runner, who had hoped to capture the support of black voters, an overwhelming majority of whom are Democrats.

Mr Jackson is formally to announce his decision in Washington on Thursday.

However, he finally revealed that he had made up his mind to run on Sunday, first during a television interview and later after he had delivered a sermon in Atlanta. "Yes, I am going to be running," he told a group of black ministers.

Amnesty ends in confusion

Solidarity unsure of the quality of mercy

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Confused by a welter of freedom and emigration, several dozen underground Solidarity opponents of General Jaruzelski yesterday surrendered themselves at militia stations throughout Poland, benefiting from the last hours of a political amnesty.

According to a law passed by the Polish parliament (the Sejm) in July, underground Solidarity activists are to be exempt from punishment if they give themselves up to the authorities by midnight on October 31. But there have been strong indications that the amnesty would be extended beyond midnight in a further bid to disentangle the centres of underground opposition, to put off the moment when the police have to act against hardcore underground organizers, and to try to avoid the political embarrassment of show trials.

"We are completely bewildered", one activist said at the weekend. "Is the Government going to act tough against the underground leadership, or is it trying to kill Solidarity with kindness?"

The first sign that the amnesty might be extended came with an appeal by the Patriotic Front for National Redrib (Pron), a loose grouping of Communist Party representatives and pro-government lay Catholics. Pron said an extension would "create

chances for those who have not yet taken advantage of the amnesty" and that true patriots should abandon the underground.

Admittedly, this appeared to imply that it was not always, or necessarily, based on racism, but the synod said that the ban on marriage and sex between black and white was in conflict with scriptural, Christian ethics and church membership and services should be open to all.

The synod is the first authoritative body of the white Dutch Reformed Church to take this line, just as it was the first 47 years ago to urge the then government to ban mixed marriage and introduce apartheid.

Meanwhile, at weekend rallies across the country, the multiracial United Democratic Front (UDF) which was launched two and a half months ago, called on liberal whites to vote "No" in the referendum.

Speakers said the constitution would perpetuate apartheid and cause hatred between blacks on the one hand and Coloureds and Indians on the other. "No amount of plastic surgery can turn this Frankenstein's monster into a beauty queen", one said. Police arrested 40 UDF supporters in Cape Town.

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Combat casualty: A wounded Salvadoran soldier fleeing from an action in which left-wing guerrillas occupied the outskirts of Ilobasco, 36 miles from San Salvador.

World pledges aid to victims

Survivors describe earthquake horror

From Rasit Gurdilek, Ankara

The death toll in Sunday's earthquake, which hit Turkey's two eastern provinces, kept mounting yesterday. The official figure of 980 dead is expected to go well over 1,000 as the military and civilian rescue teams work round the clock sifting the debris.

Hundreds of injured were under treatment at various local hospitals or were attended by the army doctors in the villages.

President Kemal Eren, accompanied by Mr Bulent Ulusu, the Prime Minister, and several ministers, toured the stricken towns and villages yesterday, talking to the survivors and promising that all means available would be put at their disposal.

The Turkish Red Crescent and the Turkish Air Force continued to airlift tents, blankets, warm clothing and blood plasma, but delivery seemed to be hampered by landslides still blocking several roads, and showers and sleet which add to the misery of thousands of homeless families.

Help also came from abroad. An aircraft sent by the International Red Cross from Switzerland with a six-man rescue team and supplies, was followed by another Swiss plane carrying a 45-man team, 15 dogs trained to sniff out survivors under the rubble, and five tons of tents, blankets and equipment.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia made a cash grant of \$10m (£6.5m), and governments and

charity institutions in West Germany, the United States, Japan, Kuwait and Pakistan were reported to have pledged aid.

Reports from the disaster area yesterday, and scenes shown on television the night before with a persistent background of wailing, told stories of desperation, human suffering and miraculous survival.

In the village of Koymoren, near the town of Narman in Erzurum province, where 125 people, most of them children, had died, Mr Deniz Yildirim told reporters how the roof fell on the sleeping family and he survived while his wife, mother-in-law and seven children were buried alive.

Mr Levent Akin, the village teacher, was still searching for the missing 50 of his 92 pupils. Mr Abdullah Akbulut, who was pulled to safety after spending three hours buried under the wreckage of his home, had little reason to rejoice when he learnt that five of his nine children, aged from one to 15 years, had died.

Mr Abdullah Akbulut, the village headman of Koymoren, pointed an accusing finger at the authorities. He recalled that his request that the village be moved elsewhere after a landslide in 1969 was refused because the ground was said to be firm. "There you see the firm ground," he said acidly, gesturing at the levelled village.

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Three contributors to your plan - You, Lloyd's Life and the Taxman.

We're so convinced that this is the endowment plan for you that we pay the entire amount of your first month's contribution (up to £50) out of our own pocket. Plus, as long as you invest in the plan the Taxman will contribute to your savings... because the flexible Fair Share Endowment is a "qualifying" life insurance policy. What's more, when you cash in your plan any time after 10 years or at its full maturity when you're 65, your benefits are all tax-free!

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The fund is now worth approximately £17,100,000 and as you can see from the graph, has performed consistently well since July 1974, with an average net yearly increase of 12.68%. So, while we project growth in our example table at a historically conservative

8% a year, the Multiple Growth Fund has actually done much better than that - more than 58% better!

Even if the Multiple Growth Fund were only to achieve a 6% growth rate, the 29 year old man described in the headlines above could expect to receive £36,641 at the maturity of his plan. However, since July '74 the fund has averaged

more than twice this rate of growth.

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As we mentioned, the regular monthly amount you contribute to your plan is entirely up to you. (Of course, your insurance benefits

can set aside a regular amount each month, from as little as £10 up to as much as £50. It's entirely your choice)

To give you an idea of how your savings can grow, we've worked out a sample table based on a man's net monthly contribution of £30. (A woman's benefits would be slightly higher). The estimated cash values in this Table are based on a net annual growth in the Fund of 8% and cannot be guaranteed. Although values can go down as well as up, the Multiple Growth Fund has performed consistently well since 1974 as shown in the graph. This example growth rate is therefore considered to be conservative in comparison to past performance.

The table shows you the high level of guaranteed life insurance you would have from the first day your plan goes into effect, the estimated cash value of your endowment after 10 years, and its estimated maturity value when you reach age 65. Remember, this £30 contribution (net) is actually equivalent to £35.30 (gross). The difference is made up by the taxman.

For an actual projection based on the amount you wish to invest and on your current age, simply return your completed Request for a Personalised Illustration.

An example of how your savings can grow.

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2 Complete the information requested.

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4 If your spouse wants a free illustration too, have your spouse complete this section and answer the questions in section 3.

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Occupation _____ Height _____ in Weight _____ st lbs

3 Please tick 'Yes' or 'No' to the following: YES NO YES NO (SPOUSE)

Syria insists on Lebanon ditching its peace treaty with Israelis

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

As leaders of Lebanon's principal militias and political parties gathered in Geneva last night for their first meeting in more than eight years of mutual and savage hostility, Syria was insisting that the Lebanese President and the other delegates to the National Reconciliation Conference here should start their talks by discussing the destruction of the unofficial peace treaty between Lebanon and Israel.

President Amin Gemayel had been hoping to postpone the topic until the end of the conference, but Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, emphasized at a private meeting with the pro-Syrian Lebanese National Salvation Front yesterday morning that the abrogation of Lebanon's treaty with Israel was a prerequisite for the success of the conference.

Mr Gemayel was under no illusion last night that Syria represents both the immovable object and the irresistible force behind the conference: with three Lebanese leaders - Walid Jumblatt, Suleiman Franjeh and Rashid Karame - on his side, Mr Khaddam can virtually dictate the agenda.

This appears to be exactly what he did when he gave lunch to the Lebanese opposition triumvirate at the home of Mr Issam Faris, a wealthy Lebanese businessman, in Geneva shortly before the conference began.

Druze rebels in mountain fight with Army

UN puts pressure on Iran over Hormuz

From Zoriana Pysarivsky, New York

Beirut (Reuter) - The Lebanese Army clashed with Druze rebels in the mountains east of Beirut yesterday, before the start of reconciliation talks in Geneva, shattering a rare calm on the battlefronts.

Military sources said the fighting, with artillery and machine-guns, started just before noon around Lebanon's Army positions in the strategic mountain town of Souk al-Gharb, breaking the ceasefire after a 24-hour lull.

The sources said about 50 shells were fired into the area, at the rate of one shell per minute. Souk al-Gharb, seven miles east of Beirut, bore the brunt of the fighting between the Army and Syrian-backed anti-government forces in September.

The UN Security Council yesterday affirmed the right of free navigation and commerce in the international waters around the Gulf and called upon Iran and Iraq to end the war which could limit access to the sea-lanes.

Twelve members voted for the measure to try to stop Iran carrying out its threat to close the Strait of Hormuz. There were no votes against, but Malta, Pakistan and Nicaragua abstained in what was largely a French-inspired and strongly promoted campaign.

The resolution also condemns implicitly Iraq's military operations against civilian targets in Iran and calls on the two sides to refrain from any action that might endanger peace and

the rate of one shell per minute.

WINDSCALE



HOW SAFE IS IT?

Windscale is the biggest nuclear fuel reprocessing plant in the world. It pumps millions of gallons of nuclear waste into the Irish Sea. But how safe is it? In a special report First Tuesday presents new evidence of Windscale's impact on the environment and the health of the local people.

YORKSHIRE
TELEVISION

FIRST
TUESDAY

ITV TONIGHT AT 10.30

Grenada: Invasion island still centre of dispute



Shells away: Field guns of the American 82nd Airborne open fire during an operation in Grenada.

Hawke refuses to send troops

From Tony Dubondin
Melbourne

The Federal Government has ruled out any participation by Australian forces in a proposed Commonwealth peacekeeping force in Grenada and at the same time has come out against American intervention.

The decisions reached at a Cabinet meeting in Canberra yesterday are a significant hardening of Australia's attitude to the situation in Grenada.

Initially Australia took an equivocal position with Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, simply saying that Australia would be "uneasy and discomfited" if the intervention proved to be an external solution to an internal problem.

Trinidad says: 'We were not told'

Trinidad and Tobago complained yesterday that the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) had failed to consult it over the American-led intervention in Grenada (AFP reports from Paris). The Education Minister, Mr Orval Padmore, said this was because it had earlier indicated it opposed force. He told the Unesco conference: "It is

noted that we were not consulted."

• HAMBURG: Two West German students just back from Grenada said they saw no evidence that the foreign community felt threatened by the island's military rulers after the shooting of the Prime Minister, Mr Maurice Bishop (Reuter reports). "The foreigners did not feel under threat or

in danger, even during the curfew, until the invasion."

• LONDON: Mr Ron Brown, Labour MP for Edinburgh, Leith, called on the TUC to back a boycott of the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles in protest against the American invasion of Grenada. He urged the TUC to follow the example of Australia's largest union, the Engineering Workers, which had already suggested a boycott.

• WELLINGTON: The Cabinet yesterday stopped short of formally endorsing the US invasion of Grenada but accepted that Cubans had been

constructing a military installation there that could have been destabilizing to the security of the region (W. P. Reeves writes).

• BRISBANE: Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, indicated that New Zealand would be prepared to contribute to a peacekeeping force, if this were requested by the Commonwealth.

• AGRICULTURE: Mr Bernard Coard, the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement, Mr Bishop's party, said he would have to share leadership with Mr Bernard Coard, the Deputy Prime Minister.

• GRENADA: A Grenadian official told

Secret vote led to fall of Bishop

From Mohsin Ali
Washington

A Grenadian Embassy official in Havana has said that the events which led to the death of Mr Maurice Bishop on October 19 began at a secret meeting in Grenada in September.

The Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement, Mr Bishop's party, said he would have to share leadership with Mr Bernard Coard, the Deputy Prime Minister.

The Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement, Mr Bishop's party, said he would have to share leadership with Mr Bernard Coard, the Deputy Prime Minister.

The Grenadian official told

The New York Times in Havana that the committee decided on September 14 to allow Mr Bishop to continue as head of state. But Mr Coard would privately assume control of the economy and party matters.

The official said Mr Bishop then tried to float a rumour on Grenada that Mr Coard and his wife, Phyllis, also a Central Committee member, were trying to kill him.

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American Airlines would like most humbly to draw your attention to the fact that they've been awarded yet another accolade.

The International Airline Passengers Association voted us No.1 for service in four consecutive surveys.

Fortune magazine said "First Class service that's consistently superior."

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Readers of "Business Travel" magazine voted us No.1 airline in the U.S.

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And now, for the second year running, the discerning readers of

Executive Travel have voted us No.1 domestic carrier in the USA.

To discover for yourself why our service has gained so much praise you do not need to wait until you arrive in the USA because we fly there non-stop every day from Gatwick to Dallas.

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This is to certify that

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has been voted by readers of

Executive Travel magazine

Best U.S. domestic carrier 1983

signed
Editor
Publisher

8/83

Joint action with US can turn Lebanon into island of tranquillity, says Shamir

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Prime Minister, said here yesterday that Syria could and must be persuaded that its designs on Lebanon would not be permitted to take place.

He said in a prepared speech to the National Press Club: "A Syrian takeover of Lebanon will have a devastating impact on the entire region, on the chances of peace, and on Soviet influence throughout the Middle East. Conversely, the achievement of a free and independent Lebanon will be a boost to the peace camp and to the influence of the free world in our part of the world."

President Reagan and Mr Shamir after two days of talks had announced the setting up of a joint United States-Israeli political-military committee for strategic cooperation in such areas as combined planning, joint manoeuvres and the stockpiling of American equipment in Israel.

Mr Shamir, in his prepared text yesterday, said that, in spite of the ravages perpetrated by the terrorists and the Syrians, Lebanon could still be saved.

Mr Shamir said that peace and become an island of tranquillity in the eastern Mediterranean. He said that the United States Marines in Lebanon, together with the other soldiers in the multinational force, were "an important contribution to the stability that is consonant with the role that the United States is playing against totalitarian aggression."

"We in Israel believe that close cooperation between the United States and Israel can go a long way towards securing our common goals, which are a free and independent Lebanon, the withdrawal of all foreign forces, including terrorists, from Lebanon, and the implementation of the Israel-Lebanon agreement of May 1981. Syria, too, must be persuaded that its designs on Lebanon will not be permitted to take place," Mr Shamir said.

The crucial question of the withdrawal of all Israeli, Syrian and PLO forces from Lebanon will not be permitted to take place," Mr Shamir said.

Leading article, page 15

Floating HQ for America's Gulf force

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

The US Rapid Deployment Force (RDF), which is responsible for protecting American interests in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean area, is establishing a small forward headquarters on a navy ship stationed in the region.

The RDF now comes under the US Central Command. This has its main headquarters at MacDill Air Force base at Tampa, Florida. It can draw on

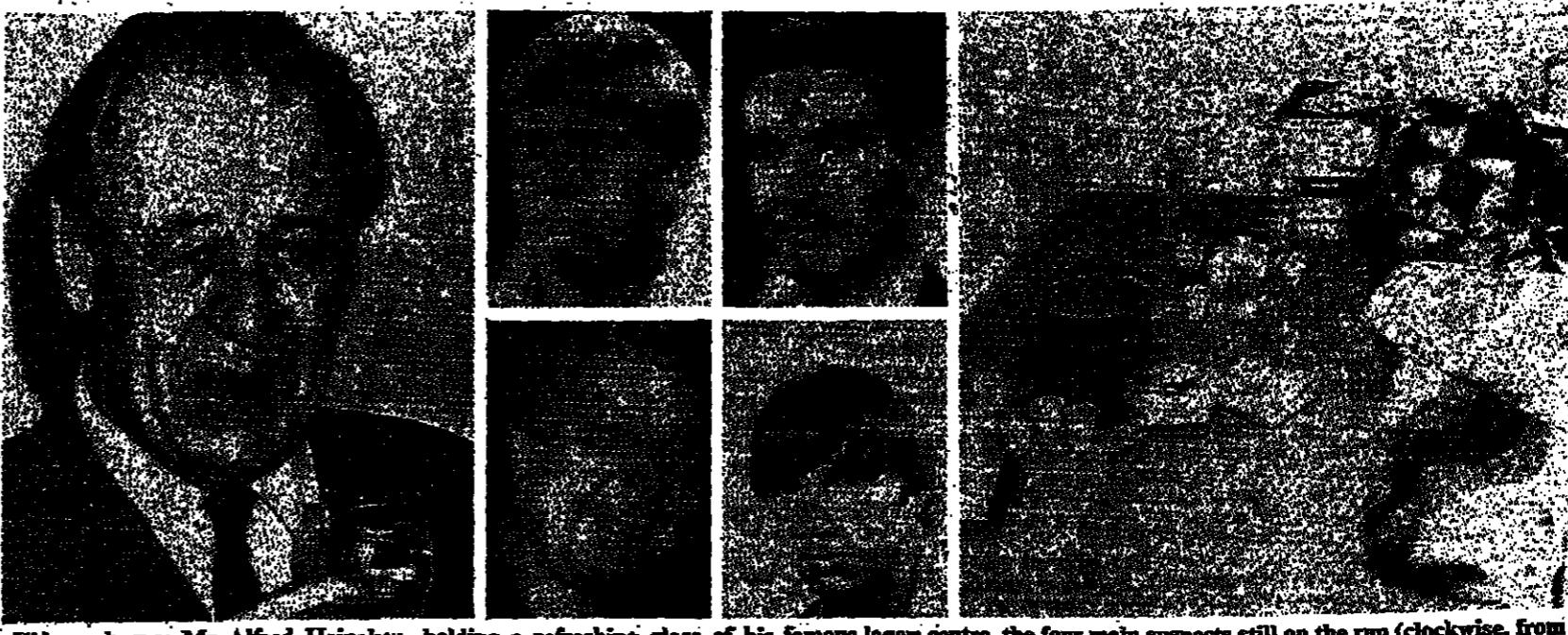
a pool of about 230,000 Army, Marines, Air Force and Navy personnel for rapid deployment in a region covering some 20 nations.

Pentagon officials said that the new 20-man forward headquarters would be based on the LaSalle, the command ship of the Navy's Middle East force. This has about five ships in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea. The LaSalle is an old amphibious transport converted

into an auxiliary command ship.

The United States had been seeking a land-based forward headquarters but had not won acceptance from any of the pro-American Governments in the region.

US forces regularly hold joint exercises with those of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman. There is also extensive US military assistance to Saudi Arabia and Gulf states.



Kidnap drama: Mr Alfred Heineken, holding a refreshing glass of his famous lager; centre, the four main suspects still on the run (clockwise, from top left: C. van Hout, F. Meijer, W. F. Holleeder and R. Griffhorst); and the hidden cell, where he was held since November 9.

Returned prisoners attacked

From Moshe Brilliant

Tel Aviv

Six Israeli prisoners of war who were exchanged last week for some 4,500 Arabs were publicly criticized this week by military and civilian figures in a backlash against their triumphant homecoming reception.

Lieutenant-General Rafael Eitan, who was chief-of-staff when they were captured in Lebanon in September 4 last year, said that the military command should consider court-martialling them, he said that the six and two others still in captivity, had surrendered without putting up a fight although they had outnumbered their captors.

Addressing the Rotary Club in Tiberias, General Eitan added that they had conducted themselves disgracefully.

Israel to resettle Arabs in West Bank and Gaza

By Edward Mortimer

Details of an Israeli plan to resettle Arab refugees in the occupied territories were disclosed in London yesterday by Mr Mordechai Ben Porat, the chairman of the Israeli ministerial committee on the refugee problem appointed last year.

Speaking at the second international conference of the World Organization of Jews from Arab Countries Mr Ben Porat said that Israel aimed to rehabilitate "within its borders" the Palestinian refugees, "whose situation has been perpetuated over the past 35 years by the Arab states".

His detailed exposition of the plan made it clear, however, that the boundaries in question were those of "greater Israel", including the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and that Israel aimed to resettle only those refugees already within the area over a five-year period.

Bringing the camps within neighbouring municipalities or giving them municipal status in their own right.

Allotting land and financial aid to a "Build Your Own Home" programme.

Gradually integrating the educational facilities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) into Israel's national school network.

Taking all these steps "in full co-ordination" with UNRWA.

The last two items seem bound to run into difficulties because UNRWA is a UN agency which also operates in Arab countries. The Arab view, supported by the UN, has so far been to oppose any resettlement of the refugees in their present areas of residence so long as there is no political settlement.

Mr Ben Porat quoted a UN General Assembly resolution of 1977 urging Israel "to take effective steps immediately for the return" of refugees who had been rehoused outside the camps in the Gaza Strip.

A further question-mark over the scheme, which Mr Ben Porat said had been presented to the Israeli Government on November 20, is finance. He said that Israel would begin implementing it "to the extent that the enlightened world and all the people of good will aid in financing it".

The previous speaker at the conference, a representative of Syrian Jews, expressed gratitude to President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria for lifting various restrictions and giving Syrian Jews "a certain sense of security".

He expressed grave concern, however, about what might happen to Jews in Syria if the Assad regime were overthrown and there were political chaos.

Fighting flares in Beirut as Gemayel flies out

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

Sporadic fighting flared in Lebanon yesterday as President Amin Gemayel flew to the United States for talks with American officials on the future of his nation.

Beirut international airport, long the symbolic barometer of military conditions in Lebanon, was closed shortly after sunrise when mortars and artillery shells rained down on the runways. The airport was closed to all traffic during the September civil war.

Middle East Airlines, the national carrier, began diverting aircraft to Larnaca, in Cyprus, and Lebanese officials - including Mr Chafic Wezak, the Prime Minister - began talks with various militias to secure the landing zone from future attacks.

The state-run Beirut radio also reported that Lebanese Army positions in the central mountains near Souk el-Gharb suffered heavy artillery shelling from Druze-held positions and that Druze and Christian militias exchanged fire in the Kharroub region at the southern end of the mountain range.

Yesterday's skirmishes marked the third consecutive day of serious violations of the September 26 ceasefire accord in Lebanon. The resumption of hostilities coincided with Mr Gemayel's overseas visit, first to Italy and then to the United States.

Mr Gemayel is due to meet President Reagan today to discuss new options for getting foreign forces out of Lebanon and renewing the "national reconciliation conference" held by Lebanese leaders from October 31 to November 4 in Geneva.

The US-negotiated agreement of May 17 in which Israel pledged to withdraw its troops from Lebanon in exchange for

various concessions from Lebanon has proved to be a stumbling block for Christian and Muslim leaders trying to negotiate a new power-sharing formula.

Schools in Christian neighbourhoods were closed yesterday following a threat of further shelling by the Progressive Socialist Party, which is headed by Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader. The PSP claimed on Tuesday that its forces were being fired on. "We are determined from now on to return fire severely and fiercely," it said.

In a statement yesterday, Mr Jumblatt's party warned the Lebanese Army and rightist Christian militias to "evacuate all public utilities and multinational camps and positions", including the airport, the port and the power station, "to preserve them".

• PARIS: The French Ministry of Defence announced that a French Lynx helicopter from the frigate Duplex was lost on Tuesday night in an accident in the waters near Beirut. At least two of the three crew died. French military officials in Beirut declined to discuss the incident.

Mr Gemayel is due to meet President Reagan today to discuss new options for getting foreign forces out of Lebanon and renewing the "national reconciliation conference" held by Lebanese leaders from October 31 to November 4 in Geneva.

The US-negotiated agreement of May 17 in which Israel pledged to withdraw its troops from Lebanon in exchange for

Spacelab furnaces create new alloys

Houston (AP) - Astronauts turned the European Spacelab into a factory yesterday, firing up three powerful furnaces to melt and mix metal samples and create exotic alloys impossible to manufacture on Earth.

The furnaces, generating heat of up to 3,800°F melted silver, aluminum, zinc and gallium causing them to mix in different combinations and become exotic alloys.

Experts hope the experiments will lead to development of space factories where molten metals could be mixed to create alloys with unique properties. Many such alloys are impossible to make on Earth because gravity causes the molten metals to separate.

Germans fight for manuscript

Hamburg (Reuter) - Residents of Brunswick - more than 400,000 marks (£100,000) in a bid to buy back a unique twelfth-century illuminated manuscript depicting the life of Henry the Lion, Count of Saxony and Bavaria, to be auctioned in London next Tuesday.

The Land government of Lower Saxony plans to add whatever else is needed to regain it. A price of more than £2m is expected at the Sotheby's sale.

Brake failure

Cairo (AFP) - A Sudan Airways Boeing 727 crashed into three service vehicles at the airport here while carrying out braking tests in a parking area. The vehicles were destroyed by fire.

Oil sale blocked

Los Angeles (Reuter) - A federal judge has blocked the United States Government's sale of oil-exploration leases off the California coast on the grounds that irreparable damage would be caused and it would be against the public interest.

Spider hunt

Sydney (Reuter) - Posters showing portraits of the black, two-inch long Funnel Web spider - one of the world's deadliest - went up here asking people to look out for it so that scientists can extract its venom and develop a vaccine against it. In 20 years it has killed 16 people in the area, its only habitat.

Top jurist

Tel Aviv - Mr Justice Meir Shamgar, who acquired his law degree from London University while interned in a British detention camp in Kenya from 1944-48 as an Irgun Zvai Leumi terrorist, has been installed as president of the Israeli Supreme Court.

Short sighted

Moscow (Reuter) - A large opticians' centre recently opened here has teams of specialists, the latest eye-testing equipment and sumptuous chairs for people awaiting treatment but no glasses, the newspaper *Trud* complained. It would be 1985 at the earliest before this state of affairs improved.

Bear boom

Gland, Switzerland (AP) - Polar bear numbers in all areas of the Arctic have doubled in the past 10 years, the World Wildlife Fund reports here as a result of co-operation between the US, Soviet Union, Canada, Greenland and Norway.

Ford backs US-Soviet summit

By Harry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Gerald Ford, the former US President, yesterday came out in favour of summit meetings between President Reagan and President Andropov next year, but only after careful preparation in Washington and Moscow.

The Vladivostok accord on strategic arms which he signed with Mr Leonid Brezhnev in December 1974 was only after 85 per cent of the detail had been previously agreed by Dr Henry Kissinger and Mr Andrei Gromyko, who were then Foreign Ministers, he said.

A summit next year could put the finishing touches to a US-Soviet treaty on intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe, which he still thought possible despite the recent Russian walkout from the Geneva talks.

He foresaw the Russians returning to the negotiating table in the spring after the reassessment of their position which was now going on in Moscow. They must be very disappointed after their failure to stop the deployment of new American missiles in Europe or to split the Western alliance. But they stood to gain nothing by refusing to negotiate, he added.

Speaking to journalists over a working breakfast at the English-Speaking Union in London, he was critical of Washington's process of consultation with Britain and other allies before last month's military intervention in Grenada.

On the other hand he did not think that agreement would necessarily have been reached

between President Reagan and Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, even if consultations had continued for a month, and he considered that the US decision to act had been "absolutely right".

"The last thing we should do is to nit-pick over issues like that when there is so much solidarity over the big ones", he said pointing out the cohesion between Nato governments over missile deployments in Europe.

He hoped that Mr Reagan would run for the White House again next year, and thought that he would win. Last night, Mr Ford was delivering the English-Speaking Union's annual Churchill lecture on what would have been Sir Winston's one hundred and ninth birthday.



We're looking forward to the future.

SPECTRUM

moreover...
Miles Kington

What a lot of rubbish

The new American director of Sotheby's says that as he has not run a business before and does not know a great deal about art, he will do a lot of talking and listening at Sotheby's "because people are the most precious asset we have".

Curiously enough, we at Morever Holdings Inc have found the same thing at our auctions. Only last Thursday we had a sale of precious people, and he may find some useful tips in this abbreviated transcript of the proceedings...

Auctioneer: Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to today's sale of important twentieth-century people. Lot 1 is an assorted bundle of valuable left-overs from Coronation Street, a TV programme. No legal case is pending on any of them. I suggest we start at £50,000.

Bidder: £20,000.

Auctioneer: Gone. To the gentleman from *The Sun* newspaper. Lot 2 is Mr Geoffrey Boycott, a cricketer, no longer needed by Yorkshire County Club.

Attendant: May I have a word with you? (He whispers to the auctioneer.)

Auctioneer: Unfortunately, it seems that Lot 2 may possibly be needed for another year, so he is regrettably withdrawn. Lot 3 is described as "supergrass from Belfast".

Mr Sean McSnoo has been until recently employed by the IRA, an illicit but exciting organization in Northern Ireland, and can now be bought for the spread of further knowledge. Do I hear...

Attendant: Another word with you, sir. (More whispers.)

Auctioneer: Lot 3 has apparently indicated he is too nervous to continue in the auction. I hope we do not have many more of these withdrawals. I never have this kind of trouble with eighteenth-century landscapes. Now, Lot 4 is an art specialist, recently released by a major art house, who is expert in the authentication of works of art. I would like to start at £50,000.

Bidder: Excuse me, but does this mean he is prepared to authenticate fakes, ascribe minor works to major talents, draw in signatures where necessary, etc?

Auctioneer: Of course. £50,000... 70... 80... gone! Lot 5 is a personage recently employed by breakfast television, now free for engagements. Do I hear £40,000? No? Well, let's be realistic. Do I hear £5?

Bidder: £2.

Auctioneer: Gone! Lot 6 is a gentleman who has unfortunately been forced to resign from the Tory Party due to a percadillo with his secretary. Who will offer me £150,000?

Bidder: I will give that for the secretary. Another bidder I will give £200,000 for her if she will spell peccadillo.

Auctioneer: Done! Now we come to Lot 7, a recently retired head of a major party. Do I hear any bid at all?

Lot 7: You know, and I think we do know, I have been the victim of a press vendetta of such, and I do mean such, scurrility, that one has to go back to, at the very least, a great many years in the past, not that we do not have a future, we do have a future, and a very great future too, I think we can safely say that we do indeed have a future in this great movement of ours...

Auctioneer: So let us move straight on to Lot 8, a mixed bag of unsuccessful Booker Prize candidates.

Bidder: I think I speak for all of us when I say we wouldn't bid for a Booker Prize winner.

Auctioneer: Fair enough. Lot 9, then, and the prize of the sale, a contemporary American committee composed of one black, one woman, two Jews and a cripple. What do I hear?

Jew: You hear me! I ain't a Jew! He's a Jew, but I'm a Hispanic. You gotta have a Hispanic on a committee these days.

Auctioneer: Sorry. One Jew and one Hispanic. What do I hear?

Black: You ain't heard nothin' yet, man.

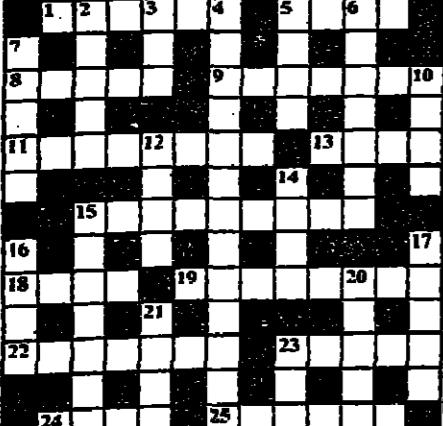
Woman: You think it's hard being black? Try being a woman!

Cripple: What about me? I'm a handicapped, Polish woman who's unemployed.

Bidder: £50,000.

Auctioneer: Gone, to the man from Channel 4.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 190)



ACROSS
1 Hundred grams (6)
5 Wharf (4)
8 Short of breath (5)
9 Search through (7)
11 Regal position (8)
13 East Anglia (5)
15 Equally (4,5)
18 Ellipsoid (4)
19 Accords (8)
22 High level area (7)
23 Strike (5)
24 Finish (4)
25 Comprise (6)
26 Soviet secret police (1,1,1)

DOWN
2 Like whimsical child (5)
3 Playing (3)
4 Nude film (6,7)
5 Demonstration (4)
6 French castle (7)
7 Sharp point (5)
10 Orient (4)
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FASHION by Suzy Menkes

The Princess line

The tailored coat is back in business - city slick, sharp-cut and full-length.

They call the fitted coat - appropriately enough - the princess line. For the Princess of Wales, with her trim coats flaring out below a neat waist, has been in the forefront of the current fashion trend. She favours quiet camels and greys, often with a velvet collar like a child's party coat, and a reminder of a different age of royal dressing-up.

The city coat is about looking smart. It is a challenge to the shawls and throws, the ponchos, serapes, heavy-knit cardigans and every kind of jacket that have done duty as winter warmers for the past decade. The tailored coat is the feminine face of the big tweedy overcoats (often actually from men's shops) that young people are wearing.

The come-back of the dress

The impetus for the return of the coat is the come-back of the dress. The two go together as an outfit as much as the jacket traditionally goes with skirts and separates. It is interesting to see that the Princess of Wales often wears her coat as a coat dress (another incoming trend). That is, she attends one of her formal daytime functions wearing a fitted coat firmly buttoned up throughout.

The "college" schoolgirl or blazer coat is the one you are most likely to find at a good price (under £100) in the shops. As its name implies it is based on the school uniform, even though that last bastion of tailoring long since fell to the onslaught of anoraks. The basic "nanny" coat (and they wear anoraks too these days) is in wool and comes mostly in navy, camel and grey - a good fashion colour this winter. Black coats are splendid in cashmere, and the cashmere coat - light, soft and with a lustrous pile - remains the ideal.

A harder-wearing version is the fitted coat in tweed, usually the fitted coat in redingote because it came in on the back of a horse and has galloped in and out of fashion ever since. Tweed is the meeting point between the oversized, straight-back, sloppy masculine overcoats and the trimmer fitted coats. Redingotes are traditionally cut very tight at the arms and shoulders (no dolman-sleeved seaters under here). The modern versions have a more relaxed line.

It is important to decide what you want your coat for when you set out to buy. The best-selling coats have been swing-backed styles that cover a multitude of separates. New coats are wider at the shoulders, with a very deep armhole or

kimono sleeve which fits easily over a suit or chunky knit. But these upturned triangles look best as a short coat - seven-eights or even three-quarters - and that requires care in what you put underneath. Slim skirts and trousers are fine; full skirts look odd.

The best guide to buying a winter coat is your own wardrobe - its basic shapes and lengths - and your own way of life. A big, bulky manish tweed is hopeless if you are jumping in and out of a car (but wonderful if you are a student standing at a bus stop). A tailored city coat is too lightweight for the country walks (unless you are lapped in layers of cashmere).

Looking at men's coat departments I feel (as I often do these days) that men's fashion is more practical than ours. Their departments divide between city and tweedy coats both of which seem to cost about one third less than women's coats of the same quality. Women can find a proper wool winter coat for £75 to £100 (with some starting at less). The more stylish coats are between £150 and £250.

I believe that there is no substitute for wool, although you can find practical coats in fabrics like cotton corduroy used with a quilted or furry lining. These tend to be sportier shapes and apart from the current trend of streamlined and cinched dressing.

You can certainly find fancy fabrics, blanket checks, bold patterns and strong colours, although I am very doubtful about investing a lot of money in a coat that is marked out by colour and appearance as a once-season garment. The stores seem to feel the same, for the predominant colours are classic and plain, with manish tweeds the firm favourites.

Mannish hats are much smarter

When you have got your coat, you need to make it live with the right shoes (heels very shaped, very flat or very high). Knee boots are now fashion's kiss of death, unless they are big, bold and baggy. Mannish hats are much smarter than tea cosy wool, berets are fun, headscarves are horsey and shawls are finished.

Perhaps it is a reflection of how we feel about coats that we have the urge to dress them up. I have never heard any woman enthuse about buying a coat or exult in wearing one. For a comparatively young fashion garment (they are only as old as this century) coats have a staid image.

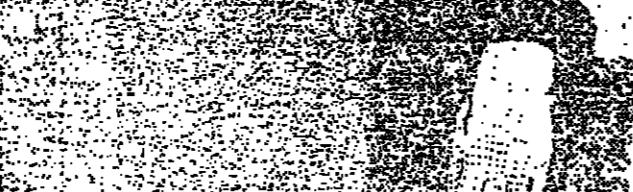
If anyone can turn the solid, steady companion of winter days into something young and fun, it will surely be our glamorous, be-coated Princess.



Big picture, left tailored blazer coat with tie belt, in camel or navy, £89.50 from Harrods coat department. Velour cloche by Graham Smith at Kangol from Harrods, Saloon Fit Manchester. Black brogues court £225 from Whistles, 14 Brompton Place. Coat's velvet collar to a tweed coat by Emily Jane, £59.75, navy, funnel trousers from Harrods. Right: Princess line camel coat with brown velvet collar, also navy, £225 from Chelsea Design Company, 63 Sydney Street SW1. Navy courts £38 from Hobbs, South Molton Street, Hampstead. "Lady D" wig from Hairraisers, 105 Cleveland Street W1.

Above double-breasted college coat in navy or gray with bone buttons, by Nicole Farhi for Stephen Marks, £125. White cashmere top and red vest, both by Ballantyne. All from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge SW1. Basque beret by Graham Smith at Kangol from Debenhams branches. Gloves by Dent-Fournes.

Left fitted wool coat in taupe or navy, £265.50 from selected branches of Marks & Spencer. Bowler £13 from Harrods, Hoopers, Tannery, Schofields Harrogate. Brown tweed cuffed trousers, £39.95 from Pacific, South Molton Street W1; Down to Earth Brighton. Leather lace-ups £39 from Pied à Terre, South Molton Street.



Silver Stream pram by Silver Cross exclusive to Harrods. Fashion assistant: Christine Painell. Hair by Shaun Hunt at DANIEL GALVIN. Photographs by NICK BRIGGS



Above left tailored cashmere coat in black, taupe, navy blue, camel, £250. White cashmere belted cloche £35. Red, navy, both by Alexon from Harrods and Alexon shoes in Cheltenham, Nottingham, Harrogate and Bath. Hat from Whistles. String gloves by Dent-Fournes from Selfridges.

Above right kimono sleeved steel grey cashmere/wool coat by Max Mara £260 from Harvey Nichols; Harrods; Viva, Golders Green Road W11; Bette Davis, Ealing Broadway W5; Anne Larissi, Hornchurch, Essex; Usa Stirling, Liverpool; September Three, Birmingham.



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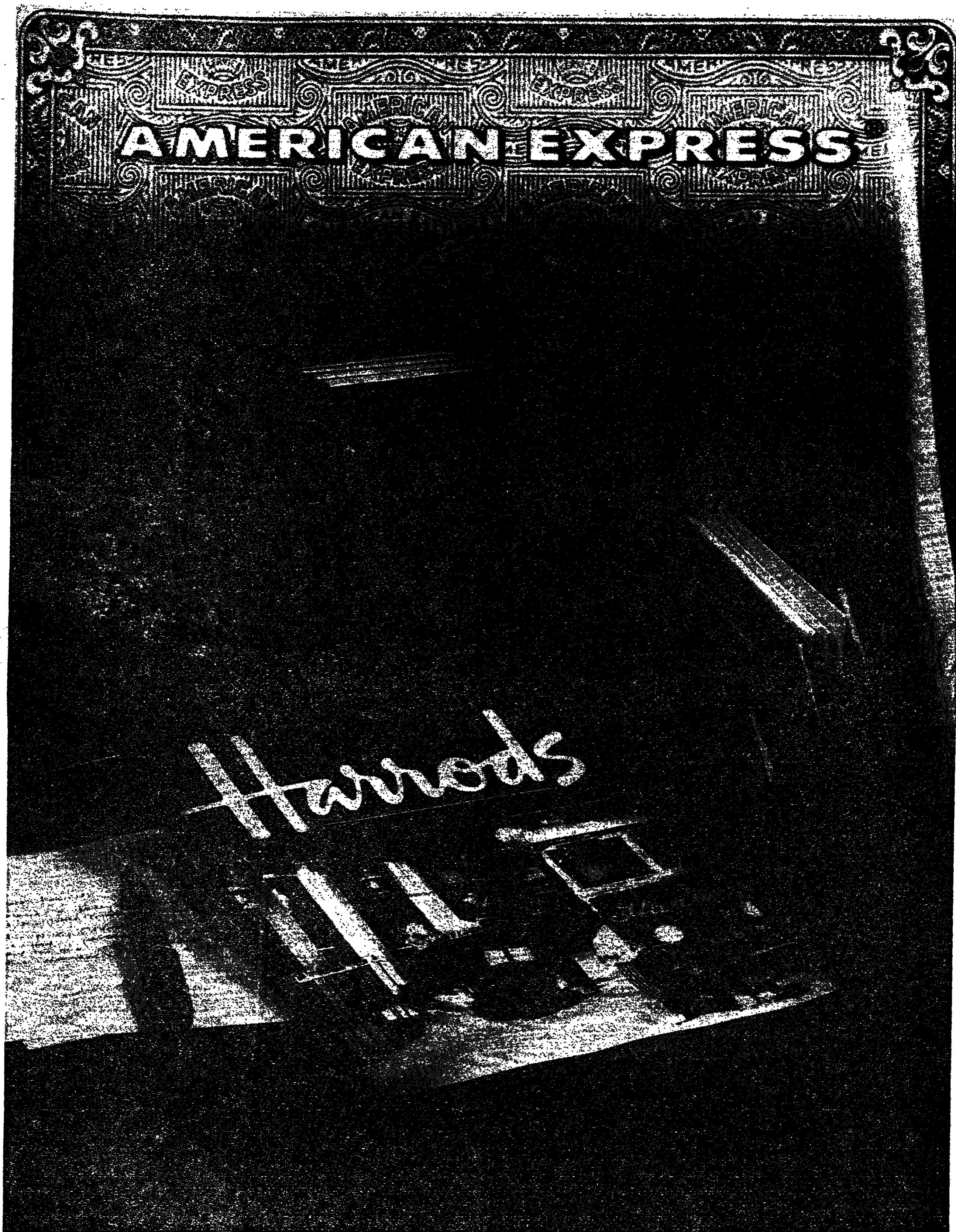
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THE ARTS

Galleries

Context of delight for the great and good

Bernard Meninsky
Blond Fine Art

Alfred Wolmark
Mayor

Olympian Dreamers
Christopher Wood

Eric Ravilious
Garton and Cooke

Paul Maze
Browse and Darby

The Artists of the Yellow Book
Parkin/Clarendon

Autumn Anthology
Pym's

Obviously one of the most important functions of the small commercial gallery is to discover and display new talent for us: even today, no artist is likely to leap from total obscurity to a one-man show at the Tate without some significant intervention by a dealer in between. But another function which may well be equally important is a revival of interest. Possibly it is true that no absolutely first-rate artist slips altogether from view after his death (though the history of Egon Schiele might make us stop and think). But many interesting, worthy, desirable lesser artists do just that: they may not scale the heights themselves, but at the very least they provide a necessary context for those few who have, and are often intensely pleasurable to encounter in their own right. For our knowledge of these, we depend largely on the enterprise of regional museums (birthplace pride may often be the spur) or London dealers.

Wolmark was always more of an international figure than Meninsky: though he studied at the Royal Academy Schools, he was advanced enough to show with the French Post-Impressionists in 1910, was a friend of Gaudier-Brzeska, and exhibited fairly regularly in Paris during the Twenties. So much you might guess from the show of his work at the Mayor Gallery until November 25: there is the strong sense of strong colour which never deserted him, and a boldness in the flattened modelling of his forms, whether figure or still-life, which clearly betrays his continental affiliations. Also a powerful sense of pictorial drama: it was not for nothing that he designed also for Diaghilev.

Books, of course, can be a less immediate but more lasting way of redirecting attention than exhibitions. When the two are combined we get the best of both worlds. Christopher Wood, one of the more scholarly of



The Olympian dreams of Lord Leighton in *Syracusan Bride leading Wild Beasts in Procession to the Temple of Diana*; and surprising draughtsmanship in Enid Bagnold's *Portrait of Frank Harris*



and now we have dealers offering us a valuable opportunity to reveal.

Meninsky has found, of late, a faithful champion in Jonathan Blond, and the new show at Blond Fine Art until November 11 certainly makes out a compelling case for him. It concentrates almost entirely on the last phase of his career, when he retreated (if we can use the word in a religious rather than a military sense) to a pastoral dream-world where the influence of such English Romantics as Blake, Palmer and Calvert blended happily with that of Picasso in his Neo-Classical period to inspire any number of landscapes in which idealized peasants homeward wended their weary way while heavy-limbed women rested in the fields or bathed naked in paradisiac streams. This may not have been the most immediate response to the Second World War, but we may recall that these works were mostly painted in that same wartime Oxford which also encouraged the mystical-allegorical romances of Charles Williams, C. S. Lewis and Tolkien, and the impulses behind them all seem very similar.

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our dealers, has already enlightened us on many byways of Victorian art, and to coincide with the publication of his latest book, *Olympian Dreamers* (Constable, £15), he has staged an exhibition under the same title at his Belgrave gallery, until the end of the week. The "Olympian dreamers" are those Victorians who turned to a fanciful past of classical antiquity for their subject-matter, the most famous being Lord Leighton, Alma-Tadema and Edward Poynter.

All these are represented in the show by characteristic scenes, which demonstrate clearly that their way to the Victorian heart was often by the simple (and, perhaps unconscious) ruse of dressing up familiar Victorian genre subjects in classical clothing (or unclothing) so that the material, apparently remote and exotic, seemed at the same time strangely familiar. To be fair, this is not true of Leighton's grand *Syracusan Bride*

leading *Wild Beasts in Procession to the Temple of Diana*, a picture almost as long as its title which unmistakably dominates the show.

Eric Ravilious has never lacked admirers, but today, with a great revival of interest in British art and illustration of the Thirties, he is rapidly being put back in his proper place as the star of his distinguished generation. Helen Binyon's lavishly illustrated biography (Lutterworth Press, £15) satisfies curiosity about the man and the sources of his art, as well as the mechanics of the process by which he managed to impress himself so firmly on the industrial art of his time. To coincide, Garton and Cooke have a small but highly representative show of his drawings, wood engravings and lithographs, at their gallery in Lancashire Court until November 11, which demonstrates both his distinctive feeling for the English scene and the relish, uncloaked by sentimentality, with which he observed its surviving oddities.

A little more underlying toughness would probably enliven the work of Paul Maze (1887-1979), whom Anne Singer's new book (Aurum, £14.95) optimistically labels "the lost Impressionist". The related show at Browse and Darby until November 26 does not make any such eye-catching claim: it simply presents him on his own merits as a distinctly minor but highly agreeable follower in great footsteps. From the book we may learn that Maze was a French Anglophile who lived here most of his life, moved in quite lofty social circles and was a friend of Churchill. The recurrence of Goodwood and Cowes in his paintings and drawings might suggest the same; they also suggest careful study of Dufy, whereas elsewhere Bonnard and Vuillard are palely but affectionately evoked. Admirable for collectors who cannot afford the real thing.

Anthology exhibitions too can often happily redirect our attention. Beardsley's light has never been hidden under a bushel, but many of the other Artists of The Yellow Book

and the Circle of Oscar Wilde were for long undeservedly neglected. Even today there are surprises to be found, as the two-part exhibition at the Parkin and Clarendon Galleries (the latter, appropriately enough, occupying the old offices of the Bodley Head) until the end of the week vividly demonstrates. It may come as a surprise to many to discover, for instance, that Euid Bagnold was such an extraordinarily capable draughtsman, even if we remember that she was one of Sickert's young ladies Ricketts and Shannon expectedly shiny, but so do such friends of the famous as Jacques-Emile Blanche. And for those who like a little reading-matter with their visual entertainment, there are some classic Beethoven cartoons to provide a thoroughly irreverent commentary on his more serious-minded contemporaries.

The Autumn Anthology at Pym's Gallery until November 25 centres, oddly enough, on much the same period, though showing a very different aspect of it. It is a much more coherent show than you might suppose from the noncommittal title, concerned as it is about half with the *fin-de-siècle* vision of the country and half with society at the same time. On the whole the artists represented took an idyllic view of life in the fields, ameliorating considerably the coldness of their great originator Bastien-Lepage (shown here with the very fine *La Paix Fauteuil*) with an Impressionist flood of warm colour. They were not so happy about urban matters. Tonks and Orchardson, inclined to the "hopeless dawn" view, to judge from *Lady Recining on a Sofa* and *The Story of a Rose* respectively, while Greifenhagen's *The Soirée* suggests a world it is one's duty to be weary of. Nor is Orpen's exceptional *The Rape* exactly cheering. But, for the spectacle of minor artists maximising their talents, the show should be hard to beat, and if it makes us look again then it will have done its job well.

John Russell Taylor

Opera

Enlightening the inexplicable

La Passion de Gilles
Monnaie, Brussels

Though all but unknown in this country, the Belgian composer Philippe Boesmans is well established across the Channel as one of the most gifted among composers approaching 50, compared with Berio as a master of memory and seduction. Most of his works have been instrumental scores with such chic titles as *Sonates*, *Intervalles* or *Conversations*, but now he has come up with an orthodox three-act opera, *La Passion de Gilles*, which the Brussels Opera have mounted with lavishness and enthusiasm.

The piece springs from the strange circumstance that one of Joan of Arc's chieftains, surviving her battles, became a man of awesome depravity, the perpetrator of unspeakable acts on the living and dead bodies of young children: Gilles de Rais. It would be hard to find a case more difficult to bring within some understanding of the human mind, and yet this is what Boesmans and his librettist, Pierre Mertens, have attempted. Where the subject might have been an invitation to violent high jinks of the *Giants* or *Penderecki* sort, Boesmans's music is subtle and densely patterned, inviting one to travel down lines of coincidence and repetition.

Most importantly these concern Gilles and Joan, the two main characters of the opera. Gilles's crimes, it is suggested, were the result of a never-satis-

fied need to consummate and extinguish his passion for Joan: after her death she became for him a moral black hole, accepting a steady stream of evil. But of course the "passion" of the title is to be understood in another sense, for Gilles was as much martyr as Joan, whose fate he eventually shared. At the same time, and this is still clearer, Joan was as much monster as Gilles, being responsible for quite as many deaths in a cause whose glorioussness may now seem to us questionable.

There is nothing new, of course, in saying that the paragon and the devil are both perversions, but in *La Passion de Gilles* the theme is treated with intelligence, grace and calmness. Each act aims towards a confrontation between the two principals, or *principes*, and ends in spinning from their union a cascade of questions. In the first Joan appears to interrupt Gilles in his dalliance with another woman; in the second she arrives as phantom or impostor to stop him in the midst of his melancholy iniquities; and in the last she comes at his execution to join his destiny with her own.

According to Mr Mertens, both composer and librettist envisaged a traditional costume drama in order to present the facts of the case and the piece as plainly as possible. However, Daniel Mesguich, the producer, had other ideas, and he opts for a mystery as bewilderment and unreal as the one he devised for Ligeti's *Le Grand Macabre*.

Paul Griffiths



Carole Farley's powerful Joan, with Fanny Margenat-Roy as the little girl

Television

All on the surface

ral invitation to come down to the "style vault".

The words were secondary to a confusing succession of shots of Mrs Thatcher (Political Style), the New Romantic Style Warriors and Princess Diana clones. Beginning with a quotation from Oscar Wilde, "Only fools don't judge by appearances", he summed up finally with a sub-Wilde aphorism, "Who says the art of conversation is dead when a man can make a point with his socks?"

If you have the patience after what was more a trailer than a programme, York does get to grips more thoroughly with his subject tonight when he charts the rise and fall in the past 25 years of Executive Style, to shots of grey-suited men with attaché cases hurrying importantly along the concrete wasteland of the Barbican (an architectural example of Executive Style).

York's prediction is that, in a hundred years' time, the only place the word "Executive" will still be in is in the dictionary. After the scenes of business on executive-class air tickets indulging in "borrowed James Bondery on the company" that, at least, was a pleasing thought.

Clare Colvin

One of the success stories of recent British publishing has been in travel writing. Caroline Moorehead here investigates the boom; later this week she interviews three leading travel writers

The touch of magic in other men's journeying

obscure back shelves to central displays, and writers like Paul Theroux, Bruce Chatwin and Shiva Naipaul enjoy the kind of celebrity until recently given only to popular novelists.

At least some of this new enthusiasm must be attributed to Sarah Anderson who, in 1980, opened a bookshop devoted entirely to travel - guidebooks, maps, histories, biographies, explorers' stories, new and second hand - reasoning that there was no one place in London from which someone setting off on a journey could acquire every kind of reading matter needed. (Similar shops now exist in Geneva, Zurich and Paris, and there is a travel kiosk in New York.) Interests are seasonal. "Dur-

ing the summer", explains Sarah Anderson, "mainly Europe. In the autumn and winter, India, South America, Indonesia and North Africa."

The present cult of the traveller consists however not so much in new books as in reprints. John Hatt is the author of a practical guide to travel - guidebooks, maps, histories, biographies, explorers' stories, new and second hand - reasoning that there was no one place in London from which someone setting off on a journey could acquire every kind of reading matter needed. (Similar shops now exist in Geneva, Zurich and Paris, and there is a travel kiosk in New York.) Interests are seasonal. "Dur-

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of course, new, and nor is the use by those who travel to write of the subjective "I", often wrongly seen to be the invention of contemporary writers. The era Waugh was looking back on was extraordinarily rich in a kind of book once defined by Norman Douglas as ideally inviting the reader to undertake three tours simultaneously, "abroad, into the author's brain and into his own". When he was writing, Jonathan Cape's Traveller's Library, Tauchnitz's green paper-bound travel books as well as Baedeker's guidebooks were all selling widely. It is no coincidence that so much of the present enthusiasm is for travellers long dead.

"Good travel writing has not

travel writing, like good humourous writing, is extremely difficult. How do you avoid the sameness of it all - the dust, the surprise, the quaintness?" The best of the travel books contain, he believes, "a touch of magic". Most publishers agree. Kinglake's *Eaten*, Eric Newby's *A Short Walk in the Hindu Kush*, Paul Theroux's *The Great Railway Bazaar* are all widely held to possess it. It is, says Hatt, a curiously timeless phenomenon, and often has surprisingly little to do with how well an author otherwise writes.

Dame Freya Stark, on her return

from one of her great voyages of exploration, was once asked by a young and nervous reporter whether she considered that travel broadened the mind. She paused, smiled, then replied, a little crisply, "No". Whether she was right about travel itself, or whether in fact she meant what she said, some of the current desire to travel vicariously seems born of what the American writer Paul Fussell described in his book *Aboard* as an "Ode to Freedom".

More even than in Waugh's day there seems to be a curiosity about a world either vanished or now prohibited, the brief historical period when the exotic places of the world were open to travellers now being apparently over. John Hemming, secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, reports a similar enthusiasm among young travellers, applying in ever greater numbers for support for expeditions to the few uncharted areas. Now, as perhaps never before, there is a nostalgia for the spirit of adventure that took a succession of doomed explorers across the inhospitable reaches of Africa, intrepid Victorian women to the Rocky Mountains and an Irishman called Arthur Kavanagh who, having no arms or legs, could neither walk nor ride, to Luristan, strapped inside a wicker basket.

Concerts

LPO/Rozhdestvensky
Festival Hall/Radio 3

A new focus of experience is beginning to benefit the Shostakovich symphonies, or at any rate the best of them, such as the Symphony No 8 which was played in London on Sunday for the second time in less than a week. On this occasion it was Gennadi Rozhdestvensky instead of the composer's son, Maxim, who brought an emotional, even tragic, character to bear on the music, in which sombre imagination seems to be triggered by grim reality and grief of heart.

The conductor pointed the recurring contrast between the often agonized frenzy of the symphonic ensemble and the still, small voices of instrumental solos which offer the only consolatory thoughts. His metrical insistence forged a strong armature for the music's motive force, as much for the quiet resignation of the slow movement as for the turbulent outbursts that preceded it. We were reminded that Shostakovich had the courage to make his music a testament of truth.

The orchestra was not always together at moments of greatest stress, especially near the start and towards the end of the finale, but at other times the leading violin, cello and cor anglais distinguished solo solos. Earlier there was laboured support in places for Victoria Postnikova, as the pianist travelled from a placid beginning to a boisterous cheerful finale in Mozart's C major Concerto (K503).

Noël Goodwin

Philip Mead
Cambridgeshire College of Arts

Whether or not you can stomach Stockhausen's bizarre, self-centred mythology, there can be no denying the lyrical power of his latest music. First performed two years ago, *Piano Piece XIII*, a version for amplified piano of *Lucifer's Dream* (a scene from *Saturday in the projected week-long opera-cycle Light*), once more says new things in new but mesmerizing British ways, as its mesmerizing British première by Philip Mead admirably demonstrated.

Coming from such a source, *Piano Piece XIII* is pure music-theatre. The white-clad soloist, presumably Lucifer, takes on the instrument as if he were taming a lion, a process entailing equal amounts of violence and gentleness. The usual gamut of special effects is required - plucking the strings with the fingers, striking them with drumsticks, slapping and knocking the casework, even clambering on to the keyboard. And its ritualism is emphasized by Japanese geisha bells, the whispering or shrieking of sequences of numbers, and at the work's climax the launch of

Joan Chissell

Theatre

The Emperor Jones
Gate, Latchmere

Eugene O'Neill's rarely performed expressionistic one-acter is the latest American classic in a series that Lou Stein has successfully directed in the Gate Theatres at Notting Hill and here at Battersea. I enjoyed seeing it, though its phenomenal demands on the production and the leading actor are not entirely satisfied. The room-of-the-self appointed Caribbean emperor is one thing, but the forests full of fears and memories, where he spends his long night on the run, strain illusion to the utmost in a pocket theatre - despite Norman Coates's ingenious set with its stark throne folding into a flat stage, circled by ropes that suggest both trees and the rigging of the slave-ship.

What sustains the evening is its conviction: the second subtle, dedicated performance by a black company (plus one white actor here) that I have seen in a week.

Since *The Emperor Jones* was written in 1920 theatrical fashions have passed (O'Neill's Chorus of Little Foolish Fears quaintly marks the date), self-styled black presidents as rapacious as Jones and much

replied, a little crisply, "No". Whether she was right about travel itself, or whether in fact she meant what she said, some of the current desire to travel vicariously seems born of what the American writer Paul Fussell described in his book *Aboard* as an "Ode to Freedom".

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The wide range of steel tubes produced there are passed through heated tanks containing a variety of aqueous solutions during manufacture. Until recently all the tanks were heated by steam—but a programme is now under way to convert them to direct gas heating.

The first tank was converted as a pilot scheme for the rest of the site. Prior to conversion, the cost of steam for this tank was £179 per week. An immersion tube heating system was purchased from one of the licensees appointed by British Gas, and this was installed under the supervision of West Midlands Gas.

The performance was monitored by Midlands Research Station personnel, and an efficiency of over 80% was recorded with a running cost of £72 per week. This represents a saving of 60% which will recover the cost of the system in about six months. Conversion of a further 12 tanks is now in train and the ultimate savings are estimated at more than £65,000 per year.

How British Industry is recovering from the flue.

Some high-temperature heating systems—such as batch-operated forging furnaces—can waste over 70% of their heat input as a result of heat loss by the discharge of flue gases.

The latest design of recuperative burner, developed by the Midlands Research Station of British Gas, recovers a significant proportion of this waste heat by using the flue gases to preheat the incoming combustion air in an integral heat exchanger.

A Darlaston factory is currently using such a system to save significant amounts of energy and money.

The annual fuel bill on one of the forging furnaces alone has been reduced by £5,000.

Two recuperative burners were installed for a field trial, the design being the result of a development programme to improve performance, reduce costs and simplify maintenance.

Detailed records of fuel consumption and production rates have been kept for the recuperative burner fired furnace and other similar units without heat recovery. Comparisons show that the furnace with recuperative burners uses some 46% less fuel.

The 12 month field trial is now complete, the system has proved reliable and the company involved are now in consultation to convert more furnaces. The cost of converting each furnace is around £6,000, which gives a payback period of just over a year on five-day single shift working. With an improved level of furnace utilisation, this payback period could be even shorter.

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Gas



A bird by any other name

The boycotting of Roald Dahl, on account of his anti-Israel article in *The Literary Review* has been short-lived. A pack of three of his children's books are now on sale at Marks & Spencer. The idea came from Penguin directors Peter Meyer and Tony Lucy who sold M & S an initial order of 10,000 books. For the purposes of the deal, the Penguin logo has been removed from the cover of the Dahl books, which are now printed with the label of that most bountiful and civilized of patrons - St Michael.

Howe about that

Lord Thomas of Swynerton, foreign policy adviser to the Prime Minister, is a keen supporter of President Reagan's invasion of Grenada. It is thus a fitting coincidence that his forthcoming novel, *Hannah*, is a vivid account of a courageous British invasion of the Caribbean in the eighteenth century. Less fitting perhaps that a key hero in that campaign is a Brigadier Howe.

Puzzling planner

Staff at the Independent Television Companies Association, the organisation which coordinates the affairs of the 15 independent television contractors, are puzzled by the behaviour of their new programme planning director, Colin Shaw. He spends all day in his office and behind the closed door can be heard the sound of very rapid typing. It is thought that Shaw, until recently the deputy director of the IBA, might be moonlighting for the BBC. His six-part thriller *A Story with Pictures*, has already found a home with Radio 4.

Clifford-Turner, the London solicitors for Banco Ambrosiano have made a rather macabre choice of company Christmas card this year. Admittedly, Clifford-Turner's offices are close by Blackfriars Bridge but while memories are still fresh of Ambrosiano's Robert Calvi ending up beneath the arches, the card, which shows a view of the bridge, doesn't strike one as particularly festive.

BARRY FANTONI



"Say, what's this cricket everyone keeps saying it ain't?"

Oil and water . . .

The Welsh Water Authority is in a splashy pursuit of the aqua dollar. A brochure in Arabic, French and English has been distributed in the Middle East claiming it would be cheaper to import water from Wales than desalinating it from the sea. The WWA plan involves pumping water from the Llyn-Y-Fran reservoir to Milford Haven from where it would be exported in redundant 250,000 tonnes oil tankers. Seven potential buyers have already expressed an interest. I hope some of the stuff remains in Wales - it could come in useful for putting out fires in weekend cottages.

Paper-chase

Several readers have written to complain about the treatment they received after visiting the Burlington House Antiques Fair. Not only were their handbags searched on their way in, but also on their way out, just in case they had managed to shoplift a walnut boule de jour or golden chalice. One hopes that the Queen Mother was not subjected to this suspicious treatment when she visited the fair. What caught her eye was some eighteenth century Chinese wallpaper, the same design which she had chosen herself several years ago. Sixteen rolls of the paper were on display - far too many to be smuggled out in a handbag.

Thames Television chairman, Hugh Dandas, has been complaining that his company's enforced subscription to Channel 4 has resulted in loss of profit. Even so, Thames is not tightening its belt: the company's reception area was recently refurbished at a cost of £250,000.

Coo and bill

An unpaid telephone bill results predictably enough, in a disconnected phone. Musician and film-maker, Vivian Stanshall discovered that an overpaid bill brings the same unkink cut. Mr Stanshall received a telephone bill for £310.51. Absent-mindedly, he filled in a cheque for £310.53. His cheque was returned for amendment - although it would have been less complicated to allow him 2p credit against his next bill. Before his amended cheque had time to hit the local British Telecom doormat, BT pulled out the plug.

PHS

Cruise: Britain out on a limb

by Oonagh McDonald

We are told that the first cruise missiles may be arriving at their bases 'any time from today. With little sign of agreement at the international talks on nuclear forces, the Prime Minister alone has no qualms. Other European leaders are loudly urging presidents Reagan and Andropov to reach agreement. The sound of Mrs Thatcher's support for arms reduction is faint by comparison. In the clamour of debates such as the one in Parliament yesterday, the importance of this difference is in danger of being lost.

Her strident support for deployment is damaging because, as Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor, has said, "It encourages narrow-minded people in Washington". It is now clear that it was Washington's decision to deploy the missiles in Europe as part of an overall modernisation of Nato's nuclear forces.

In the words of Rear Admiral Carol, who was Deputy Director of Operations of the US forces in Europe under General Alexander Haig, "Anyone who believes that the initiative for deployment originated with the US, is wrong".

Rear Admiral Carol was closely involved in the original missile deployment decision and in his view, "there is not a single military man in any service in Nato who will justify these weapons in military terms". The Americans were thus prepared

to help their European allies sell the new weapons by offering the "twin-track" proposal - that is, to deploy the missiles by December 1983 unless the Russians removed their SS20s. The Geneva talks on intermediate-range weapons were never intended to be taken seriously. In June Mr Richard Perle, US Assistant Secretary for Defence, admitted in private that the deployment decision had been a mistake, proving "difficult to implement". Mrs Thatcher's rhetoric strengthens the determination of those in Washington who want to go ahead with deployment and brush aside fears about its unforeseen consequences.

The Bonn government is plainly worried about the extent of domestic unrest. Only a third of West Germans support deployment even if the Geneva talks fail.

More nuclear weapons, all under US control, are concentrated in West Germany than anywhere else in Europe. When the Pershing II's arrive Germany will have nuclear weapons targeted on Russia for the first time in many years.

Willy Brandt says, "Bonn would like to find a way out", but is "too afraid of difficulties with Washington". Similar doubts have divided and held back the

governments of Holland, Belgium, Italy, Denmark and Greece.

As Brandt warns, "Nothing is gained for the alliance if we deploy some additional missiles and lose the support of the hearts and minds of millions of people concerned. This support is also an element of strength and security". Against that background of domestic unrest and stalemate at the talks, it is not surprising that many Nato leaders are increasingly nervous about deployment as the arbitrary December deadline draws near. No doubt Mrs Thatcher regards their fears as weakness, but she ignores them at her peril.

Deterrence, as the Prime Minister surely recognizes, is not just a matter of weapons - it requires unity of will and purpose. We are not a nation of pacifists. Britain cannot be isolated from her Nato allies to stand alone against Russia's might. That could work against a non-nuclear Argentina but not against the Soviet nuclear arsenal. Mrs Thatcher's speeches imply isolationism, which could harm Britain's financial and economic future and, even more importantly, intensify divisions in Nato.

It makes sense, given all the risks, for Britain to join the growing demand for a pause in deployment. There is nothing to be gained.

The author, MP for Thurrock, is Opposition junior spokesman on defence.

Charles Meynell sees Sudan heading for civil war

The juggler misses a throw

A bloody civil war is unfolding in the vast and remote tracts of southern Sudan. War has been smouldering since May, when southern troops began to mutiny and defect from army garrisons throughout the southern region.

Now the rains are over, the land is drying, and the anti-government guerrillas are on the offensive in the fight for the secession of southern Sudan. Southerners are fearful, but most of them agree.

It has happened before - from 1955 to 1972 - when about a million people died. In 1969 a 39-year-old colonel, Gaafar Nimeiry, seized power in Khartoum and set about finding a political solution to the civil war which, since independence in 1955 had preoccupied successive governments and prevented economic development.

In 1972 Nimeiry and his government signed the Addis Ababa agreement with the southern guerrillas, the Anyanya. It provided regional autonomy for the south, entailing three regional governments and a regional peoples' assembly in Juba with a High Executive Council to oversee the whole of the south. The president of the council was to be national vice-president.

The arrangement was a compromise, but it worked after a fashion for 10 years. The south, which has the resources and agricultural potential the north still needs today, was beginning to establish the means for economic development with the help of international aid. All this is now on the verge of grinding to a halt.

Nimeiry, having in 1971 purged the communists on whom he had once relied, began to cultivate the West, and by the mid-1970s was seen as a firm western ally in a much-troubled region. Ethiopia had its own longstanding civil war and was beholden to the Russians and their allies. Uganda was anarchy. Chad smouldered from one battle to another. Gadaffi's Libya was alarmingly unpredictable and bellicose, and Egypt remained central to Middle-East confabulations. Little has changed in the region.

Now, almost suddenly, southern Sudan is burning. Islamic (Sharia) law has been imposed by the Islamic north on the Christian south and Nimeiry's future looks bleak. What has happened?

The first thing to observe is that Sudan - the biggest country in Africa - is too big for a central government to manage. The 1972



President Nimeiry: running out of options

agreement with the southerners and the division respectively of the north and south into three regions last June was in theory a devolution of power. In political reality, however, it was presidential "divide and rule".

Nimeiry is not a statesman, but an excellent juggler. He failed to make his party - the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU) - into anything more than a bureaucratic repository for politicians he wanted to neutralise. His secret service, not the SSU, became his executive arm. Any emerging nucleus of power, whether in the armed forces or among politicians, was divided, ostracized or imprisoned.

As a result Sudan is bereft of institutions. Even the army is almost leaderless, certainly demoralized. Nimeiry, perhaps weary of even cursory attempts at political consensus, has retreated progressively into whimsical isolation, discarding advice and becoming increasingly ill-informed. This would explain the apparent lack of will to keep the south happy, followed by a turning in September to Sharia law, despite the fact that 25% of Sudan's 20 million population is non-Muslim.

The only obvious logic behind this is the possibility that Nimeiry now has to undercut the Muslim Brotherhood - the one remaining "opposition" organization with any power. But that benefit is outweighed by the incentive it has given to southerners to make an outright fight for secession. Even if the southerners were not already itching for a fight it would be difficult to implement Islamic laws without

legislatively separating the Christian south from the Muslim north.

The south's case against Nimeiry is that the Addis Ababa agreement was scrapped by presidential decree contrary to the wish of most southerners, that the regional government in Juba was disbanded in favour of three southern regions, that Nimeiry appointed stooges as governors of the new regions, and that at every turn Khartoum has imposed itself.

Greatly adding to the north-south rift is the vast amount of oil in the Nile river basin. So far most of it has been found in the south by the American company Chevron. In the political circumstances the south wanted some direct benefit. But a decision has been taken, after much prevarication, to ditch the idea of building a refinery in the south and to build a pipeline direct to Port Sudan on the Red Sea.

In the midst of all these acrimonious debates came the government's decision early this year to move more southern troops from the south to the north. The Addis Ababa agreement stated that the south should be garrisoned with 6,000 southern and 6,000 northern troops. Many southern troops had for years remained in the south, and not least for family reasons were loth to move. A mutiny at Bor against this move was followed in quick succession by similar insurrections in about 15 other southern garrisons.

Taking their weapons, up to 1,000 southern soldiers mainly from the Dinka tribe, have joined the Anyanya II guerrilla movement. Led by a Colonel John Garang (who has a doctorate in economics), they

include about 12 fairly senior army officers. There are now almost daily reports of attacks on government troops and massacres of villagers. Thousands of southerners have fled to Ethiopia, where some of the guerrillas have been trained.

The immediate future is explosive. Anyanya II is highly motivated and has a core of professional officers, a good supply of small-arms and ammunition and the support of most southerners. Northern troops have little motivation and can be expected to be panicked into further indiscriminate killing and razing of villages. As a result all southerners will be forced sooner or later to take sides in a north-south confrontation in which there will be no middle ground.

Nimeiry might still reckon that he can woo the Equatorial tribes of the extreme south into remaining aloof from Anyanya II. But the chances are very slim, especially after the introduction of Islamic law.

Southern Sudan is a double tragedy. Northern Sudanese Muslims are an easy-going people, drawn into the desperate politics of what appears to be a benevolent dictator turned despot. Most educated northerners, including many army and service officers, view the resurgence of the southern problem as a consequence of political ineptitude. And those southerners now fighting in the forests are aiming for a secession which is almost certainly unobtainable.

They argue, rightly, that the

objective case for a separate sovereign state of the south is better than for any other of Africa's disputed territories. They plead an identity with western culture and religion and draw parallels with Biafra. But the West can only sympathize; it can hardly support secession. The heady days of Biafra are over.

The only conceivable way out of the crisis now is for Nimeiry to offer the south another opportunity to establish something similar to the former High Executive Council, and to acquiesce at once to a number of less consequential southern demands. That might just avert civil war, Nimeiry's own downfall and the serious repercussions which those occurrences could have in a region already wracked by four intractable civil wars.

The author is editor of Africa Confidential.

parliament which was to find solutions to all these problems did nothing.

This brought the general to his essential argument that then, as before, Turkish public opinion looked to the fighting services: "Naturally the Turks turned for hope to the armed forces because they believed that, as had been the case in the past, only the armed forces could clean up the situation, and put an end to this disastrous road so that Turkey would once again be able to live in a democratic regime. They were forced to 'take over' - and did so very reluctantly."

He touches on the problems of difficulties with some Western countries over the human rights question in his answer to a question on foreign policy. When he took power in 1980, he issued a statement that foreign policy had been determined by Ataturk and that Turkey would remain loyal "to all its friendships and to all the alliances to which it belongs, and that there was no change in this. We tried very hard not to deviate from this policy. But there are some forces and circles which try to separate Turkey from Europe. These forces exist both inside and outside Turkey. One of the countries trying to separate Turkey from the Western community of nations is our ally

Iran.

In these last three years, General

Evren saw the achievements of the

regime as the elimination of

terrorism and anarchy,

greater economic stability and a cut in the

inflation rate to 25 per cent.

As for Turkey's future, he said: "I

have always been an optimist, never

a pessimist. We have our

forthcoming elections. The parties will be

represented in parliament in accordance

with their rate of success at the

polls. I do not believe that in the

period after the elections and the new

government is installed what hap-

pened before 1980 will be repeated. I

do not think so..."

General Evren: "I have always been an optimist."



General Evren: "I have always been an optimist."

regards as fair, if rough, justice to politicians, terrorists, unionists, journalists and others who have felt the biting edge of the regime.

Only the clipped tone of voice gives a military impression. "Just imagine a country which has a democratic, parliamentary system, with its constitution, its institutions and its legislation. But imagine, too, that in that country the people are disturbed, and each day 30 of them lose their lives... Parents were worried for their children. Schools, be it higher education, or even primary schools had become nests of anarchy. The students were injected with ideology and could not continue to study in normal conditions. There were free

الكتاب من الأصل

Roger Scruton

Peace is not just the absence of war

the open from which these lines are taken, I can now turn to what concerns me: the work itself. How is it that this, which combines one of the greatest scores of our century, with the most poetic of modern libretti, should have been presented only once in London during the 65 years of its existence, and then by a company of adventurous amateurs? How is it that a work of art that touches on the most vital issues of our time - the survival of religious and of liturgical traditions, the meaning of the human, and the need for a more than human peace - should remain so neglected? I refer to Hans Pfitzner's *Palestrina*, the sole work of genius by a composer who matched, in this opera, a chaste and noble musical style, with poignant and perceptive drama.

I do not know the answer to those questions. But I do know that "peace" means something more than the absence of war, and that, without that something more, the constant threat of war induces an unbearable longing for peace, a longing so great that men will throw down their weapons under its influence, believing that fate will not harm them, who intend no harm.

That is a religious belief, and the error of the "peace" movement, as I see it, is to have transferred on to the world of human relations a sentiment that attaches property only to God. If God exists, then indeed he can do no harm to those who intend no harm. But "harm" is not, in God's eyes, what it is in ours. For God intends our death: the death of each of us individually, and (who knows?) perhaps the death of all of us together. A human being guilty of such an intention is indeed the enemy of peace. But that is because men are motivated differently from God, and because the peace of God is something other than the peace of man.

For us, "harm" has an earthly meaning, and includes such catastrophes as sickness and death. There is a certain impurity in supposing that we can guarantee that men will not produce those harms, by renouncing the intention to deter them. For this is to base our attitude to other men, not in a recognition of their partial evil, but in an illusion of their perfect good. It is to suppose that we should exchange provisional trust for absolute faith, and so make man, not God, the object of our worship.

Idiocy of the merely human is a normal feature of modern experience. It need not be dangerous, even if it is always faintly ridiculous; it becomes dangerous only in the face of genuine human enmity, for then it threatens peace. Men need peace, and of both kinds. They need the partial peace of human coexistence and also the absolute peace of worship, in which they are reconciled to their condition. The old liturgies provided the language through which an image of that absolute



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

PERONISM IN DEFEAT

Senor Raul Alfonsin has once and for all ended the era in which Peronism could claim to be the unique mass party of Argentina, an era which lasted nearly four decades. It is a famous victory for a man who until recently looked like remaining in a minority, within a minority, and it is a triumph of democratic campaigning. The best man won.

Senor Alfonsin is the most lucid figure to emerge in Argentine politics for a long time. He has worked to restore the separate identity of his party and revived its vocation to govern: the Radicals are the oldest democratic force in Argentina, and were not always to be dismissed as "a middle class party". He opposed the Falklands invasion without equivocation. He intends to reform the armed forces, reduce them in size and confine them to a proper role in the nation's life. He will seek resolution by the courts to the problems posed by the crimes of the last decade. He has announced that he will democratize the unions and free the Argentine workers from the abuses of corrupt leadership. He has campaigned everywhere on these issues with admirable frankness and courage, and he has got his reward.

"We have won, but we have defeated no one." That is a

generous pronouncement in victory, and some Peronists at least have reacted in similar civic spirit. But the defeat of Peronism is too painful to be hidden, even if it can be argued that in so many ways the party defeated itself. It could not provide a credible alternative, or even decent semblance of unity. The movement is paying for its pride, which led it to assume that Argentine workers would go on voting for it however boorish some of its leaders might be, however much it lived in the past, however much it failed to face up to so much of the past it lived in. It was Senor Alfonsin not Senor Luder who got the true meaning of the Churchillian adage "trust the people".

The fall in the Peronist vote in some strongholds and the poor showing of some of the more disreputable candidates shows that the people are not to be taken for granted, but will reject those who assume that nothing has changed, and that elections do not need to be fought. Too many Peronists have underestimated the maturity of their own following. In defeat the party will have to reconsider its ways. Its unions have been proved an uncertain political force and conspiracy with soldiers an electoral liability.

The President-elect will wish to delay his assumption of power

as little as possible, and in the face of the mandate of these elections the date may well be brought forward. He has now the support for a critical hundred days, and the state of his country requires exceptional measures.

Inflation is approaching 400 per cent a year, and in Argentina elections usually accelerate it.

Measures must be taken over the foreign debt. To bring those problems under control while

pursuing the urgent tasks of political regeneration which are equally unavoidable will require the greatest political skill. Argentina's neighbours will watch particularly closely.

Argentina's foreign policy will be reshaped. Senor Alfonsin will seek an accord with Chile on the Beagle Channel dispute and will support the Contadora Group on Central America. This will not make him the less nationalist or anti-imperialist, and on the question of the Falklands his election may be thought to propel the ball more firmly into the British court than a Peronist victory would have done. The radicals will not formally end hostilities without some signs of British concession, but they renounce the use of force. We can still say that one step in the right direction is no more than a step. It is still a bigger step than was expected.

SECULAR AND SECTARIAN

Mr R. A. Butler's settlement of the century-old religious question in English state schooling has proved remarkably enduring. Teachers and parents remain broadly satisfied with the daily act of collective worship specified by the 1944 Education Act, even as its Christian content has become diluted. Working relationships between the local education authorities and the churches are good. Together the Established and Roman Catholic churches own nearly one third of all English maintained schools: the state inspects their secular teaching and, according to a school's status, helps with appointments, salaries and building. These "voluntary" schools are almost entirely Christian: a tiny number of Jewish schools (21 out of 8,200) are supported on parallel, uncontroversial lines.

It now appears that the present government's praiseworthy emphasis on parental choice in education may have sown the seeds of change in the religious order in education and, possibly, widened the scope for disagreement. Section 13 of the 1980 Education Act, put through by Sir Keith Joseph's predecessor, Mr Carlisle, makes it easier for parents and teachers associated with existing independent schools to approach the government for support; makes it difficult for a Secretary of State who already is the signatory to one hundred "special agreements" with denominational schools to refuse reasonable bid for voluntary-aided status.

Taking advantage of the provision the Orthodox Jewish

promoters of the Vesodey Hatorah Girls' Primary School in Stamford Hill, Hackney are applying (for a second time) for state support. The application has cogency. The school, which charges only small fees, has mobilized intense parental interest in a Hassidic community of determined beliefs. But the parents and their religious leaders see no obvious break between denominational faith and a way of life, between religious observance in worship and observance in everyday life: at this point the Butler consensus becomes fragile and Sir Keith is faced with a difficult decision.

To non-Orthodox eyes the school's religious fervour, its acceptance of a diminished and subordinate role for women are dismaying. But no one has suggested that it breaches public law (notably the Sex Discrimination Act of 1975 - even if it did). Sir Keith has power to waive that act's application for a transitional period). Nor have any of its secular educational practices yet shown themselves as so outrageous that Her Majesty's Inspectors have visited, as they are empowered; though the inspectors from the Inner London Education Authority do not like the school one jot. Unless the Hackney Jewish leaders adamantly refuse to share power over staffing and curriculum with governors appointed by the ILEA as they must under voluntary status, then Sir Keith should look again at this application.

Yet he knows and ought to make public his knowledge that there are wider issues raised by

this test case. Inevitably they concern money. By his own department's calculation the ILEA is wildly "over-spent"; it is tardy in reducing its school places in line with falling rolls; a new commitment by the ILEA in Hackney would put additional pressure on redundant maintained primary schools: all these problems fall into his lap when, under the measure for reorganizing London government, he effectively takes direct control of the ILEA some time in 1985.

The wider issues also concern the limits to the concept of public education. With tax-payers' and ratepayers' money come obligations not just in terms of the public health acts nor even the 1944 Education Act's sketchy references to curriculum: there is a national programme of educational values which - no paradox - the existing voluntary schools themselves work to uphold. Sir Keith has rightly been pressing for more uniformity of school curriculum: he is aware of the dangers of fragmentation and excessive local diversity. Hackney might well encourage the several non-Christian groups in Britain which are discontent with state schooling. Ideally parental enthusiasm, religious or otherwise, marries with a wider civic obligation. It is Sir Keith's right and his duty to negotiate with the Hackney Jewish leaders and, if necessary, place barrier between confessional teaching and secular instruction. In a free society they have another avenue: to keep the independence - albeit impoverished - their school now possesses.

BACKBENCH DRIVING

John Hoskyns did not rail against the Establishment in his Friday's Commons debate on the Civil Service, the first for five years, addressed itself some of the issues Mrs Thatcher's former senior policy adviser wishes to set at the top of the political agenda including the ability of the central government machine to develop a strategy for the long-term recovery of Britain. Nobody had a good word to say about Sir John's suggestion that a substantial infusion of politically appointed outsiders should be made into the upper reaches of Whitehall. But it was significant that Mr Edward du Cann, chairman of the 1922 Committee and former chairman of the two most influential Commons select committees, on public accounts and the Treasury and Civil service, should seize upon other Hoskyns themes.

In the past ten years Mr du Cann has become the chief shop steward of backbench power, making much of the running in the movements which led to the new select committee structure

and the first steps towards a reassertion of Commons control over the supply estimates. Many of the causes he has pressed have eventually been taken up by government. On Friday Mr du Cann guided the debate towards the constitutional issues that matter: the nature of Civil Service power and the imbalance he sees between elected persons (ministers and backbenchers) and appointed persons (officials). His thesis was convincing. Without greater openness and accountability in Whitehall public confidence in the public service will not be restored.

What was particularly refreshing about the du Cann analysis was its emphasis on the primacy of Parliament which must offer clearer leadership to the bureaucracy if it is to tackle the agenda set by Sir John Hoskyns. Sir John and Mr du Cann are as one in recognizing the need for hard analysis and the development of a long-term strategy if economic decline is to be arrested and reversed. Mr du Cann wants Parliament and the select com-

mittees in particular to play a significant part in the process. He believes the performance of those committees since 1979 has shown that civil servants now have a wider role - to serve not just ministers but backbench MPs as well by coming and giving evidence at select committee hearings.

In the next few weeks the departmentally-related select committees will be reconstituted with a substantial number of the new MPs drawn into their membership. Mr du Cann set them a high and ambitious task on Friday. There is a long way to go. But there are signs that Parliament is at last turning its attention to serious, if less obvious, matters that transcend the customary divisions and factions of political life. Outside critics and catalysts for change, like Sir John Hoskyns, are indispensable to any dialogue leading to the reform of Whitehall. But constitutional health requires that, at some stage, Parliament picks up the torch and becomes that pathfinder.

Yours etc,
J. W. LAMBERT,
30 Belsize Grove, NW3.
October 24.

Yours faithfully,
DERYCK HANSELL,
St Ignatius' Presbytery,
27 High Road, N15.
October 27.

Yours faithfully,
B. A. THRUSH,
Department of Physical Chemistry,
University of Cambridge,
Lensfield Road, Cambridge.
October 27.

masculine noun with feminine endings).

Julian of Norwich's insight into the motherhood in God is at once more subtle and more trinitarian.

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Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL RANKEN,
28 Clare Lawn Avenue, SW14.
October 27.

Yours faithfully,
N. D. GROVES,
Nuffield Department of
Anaesthetics,
The Radcliffe Infirmary,
Oxford.
October 27.

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ADVERTISEMENT

Marketing – The Key to Prosperity

Ask the five winners of the 1983 National Marketing Awards to what they attribute their outstandingly successful financial performance and they would all stress the importance of a planned and sustained marketing effort.

The purpose of the Awards, now in their 22nd year, is not only to pay tribute to the successful companies but also to demonstrate how an effective marketing plan can result in a considerable and sometimes dramatic improvement in growth and profitability.

Barratt Developments, joint winners with Sainsbury's of the Award for companies with a turnover above £50m, have brought about a revolution in the house building industry during the last 15 years. They have achieved this by concentrating on marketing philosophy, product innovation and by decentralising their management structure. The company now dominates the house building sector with 18,000 homes planned for this year – 7,000 more than their nearest rival.

Until Barratt's segmented the market it was product dominated and the single family three-bedroom "semi" reigned supreme. Barratt's realised that housing needs change and set about satisfying demand by researching the type and style of house people wanted and then designed and built them at a price which people could afford. A range of new style homes were developed for particular segments of the market – "Solo" studio flats for the young first time buyer; through a whole range of designs and sizes to retirement accommodation for the elderly. Another major innovation in marketing terms was the total service which Barratt provided to house buyers including help with the mortgage.

Strong branding has been at the centre of their company's philosophy and the familiar helicopter and oak tree appear regularly in TV advertising while national press ads stress the ease of buying Barratt with special purchase plans.

The result of Barratt's efforts has been to raise the company's turnover and profit

dramatically in a fairly depressed market. Profit before tax shot up from £5.6m in 1973 to £52.2m in 1983.

Sainsbury's is the UK's most successful food retailer. Accelerated growth has been achieved over the last five years since 1973 when the "Discount" programme was introduced. This is a modern interpretation and continuation of Sainsbury's traditional policy – that the company's lead in quality should be matched by a lead in low prices.

"Discount" programme set out to offer new low prices which could be maintained, long-term, over a wide range of frequently purchased foods. Shopping hours were increased by 25%, flexible ordering systems responded quickly to the customers' requirements and an efficient distribution network ensured fully stocked shelves. The product range was improved and extended and many new innovative lines were introduced.

A full range of marketing techniques was employed and the two main components were market research and advertising. Market research evaluated and monitored the fast changing requirements of Sainsbury's customers. Advertising on TV, in newspapers and magazines all combined to reinforce the themes of "Discount" and the well established slogan "Good Food Costs Less at Sainsbury's".

The "Discount" strategy was a great success. While competition intensified, Sainsbury's maintained a steady and consistent marketing position and, in the five years since the planned approach was introduced, Sainsbury's sales increased by 283% from £811m to £2.393m; sales per employee rose 60% and, at the same time, 12,000 new jobs were created.

Sodastream, winner of the Award for companies with a turnover of above £20m and up to £50m, has grown dramatically since 1973 and in ten years a £25m business has been built up employing 500 people.

The company manufactures and sells Sodastream machines, refill cylinders and concentrates. In 1979 it adopted a principle

fundamental to its future success – it established that it was not only in the home carbonated drinks market (which it dominates with a 34% share) – it was in the take home soft drinks business. In this sector it has now carved out a 6.6% share against competition from well established big brand names.

Sodastream's marketing strategy, based on research, has been to promote its products to families with children and 1.5 million homes in the UK now have a Sodastream system. The "Get Busy with the Fizzy" TV advertising campaign rapidly increased awareness and the fun aspect of the machine appealed to both adults and children. There were benefits of economy in comparison with take home drinks. The convenience of the system, and wide distribution through 6,000 outlets helped to build Sodastream's share of the market.

Sodastream now operates on an international basis and half the company's production of machines and cylinders is exported to 20 countries. In 1980 they won the Queen's Award for Export Achievement.

Horsell Graphic Industries manufactures offset litho plates and a range of chemicals and other products for the printing industry at its headquarters in Morley near Leeds. They win the Award for companies with a turnover of above £5m and up to £20m.

In the sixties and early seventies Horsell could sell everything it produced but in 1978 it became apparent that a different approach would be needed. Research gave the company the information it needed about the total market, which was declining. They also undertook an analysis of customer requirements and reviewed their product range in the light of this.

As a result of this study some products were discontinued and a number of initiatives were taken. The technical department developed a plate "Taurus" with an exposure time faster than any competitor. This was the first of a new range of products launched with astronomical-linked brand names, "Aquarius", a negative plate with a water based developer, followed soon after and then the "Gemini" system, an innovation in the industry which enabled positive and negative plates to be used with one set of chemicals.

In 1981 a £1.5m refit computer controlled production facility came on stream. This system is widely regarded as the most modern installation of its kind in the West.

Horsell's return on capital has grown from 22.5% in 1979 to 29% in the current year and Horsell now have export sales accounting for over 40% of their turnover.

Bath replacements now vastly outnumber new installations and acrylic baths now account for 64% of sales. Ram Bathrooms Limited was formed in 1980 to capture a share of this growing acrylic market and trading under the name Spring Bathrooms it now supplies 20% of all acrylic baths sold. Its factory is at Sowerby Bridge near Halifax and Spring won the Award for companies with turnover up to £5m.

Architects, builders and plumbers made the decisions about bath installations but Spring planned to involve the consumer. Now more people choose their own bath and in many cases install it themselves. Design played a vital role in the company's strategy and their range included modern designs with features previously only available with more expensive luxury products.

Product availability was all-important at a time when distributors were de-stocking. A new manufacturing process perfected by Spring's engineers enabled quick change over of moulds and this facilitated a "made to measure" mode of operation.

Spring distributes its products mainly through major DIY multiples, and builders merchants. Through own branding and special promotions it has forged strong ties with retailers. The company's commitment to design and their distribution strategy has paid off handsomely and the first figures issued since Spring Ram Corporation plc went public earlier this year show a half year pre-tax profit of £635,000 on a turnover which has now risen to £5.82m.

All the components of marketing – research, design, product planning, pricing, advertising and promotion, sales and distribution – played their part in the success stories of the Marketing Award winners this year. The opportunities these companies grasp in their particular sectors exist in abundance elsewhere and valuable lessons can be learned from the initiatives taken.

It is also worth noting that each of these companies has increased employment opportunities, by over 12,000 jobs in the case of Sainsbury's, for example, and this alone is an excellent reason for exhorting more companies to adopt a dynamic marketing approach at the present time.

Teaching by example

One of the "Victorian values" which is currently enjoying a revival is the increasing amount of attention which businesses are now paying to the requirement of their customers. The recession has brought to an end the days when companies could sell everything they produced and the competition for existing business has brought about a remarkable interest in marketing and marketing techniques.

Peter Blood, Director General of the Institute of Marketing, hopes that this new awareness will, once and for all, end the belief that marketing is just another word for selling. "There is certainly a greater recognition, at all levels, of the need for companies to have a planned approach to securing and keeping customers," he says. "But the industrial sector in particular has been slow to adapt to market changes." To support this view Blood quotes from a 1981 NEDO Sector Working Party report which said "The sector continues to identify the lack of commitment to marketing as the single most important constraint on improving UK and overseas market shares".

"Our Award winners and other successful companies have demonstrated that marketing is not an expensive luxury. By adopting a marketing philosophy which permeates the whole organisation, it is possible to achieve outstanding results without spending a fortune," says Blood.

The Institute of Marketing is about to publish a survey which provides evidence that there is a noticeably higher profit level in companies which claim to operate a marketing strategy. So, what holds some companies back from following this example?

Two major constraints to progress were identified by 300 top executives questioned last March – a shortage of well trained marketing executives and a lack of commitment to marketing at Board level.

Blood believes that his Institute – the largest professional marketing body of its kind in the world – is playing a major part in winning over "hearts and minds" and tackling the more practical education and training problem. As evidence of the better understanding of marketing's role, he cites the frequent references made in speeches by Cabinet Ministers and top industrialists. In addition, the Department of Trade and Industry is currently conducting a survey into the possible take-up of a government-funded Marketing Consultancy Service. The survey is the result of a proposal made by the Institute to the Department and a service, similar to the successful

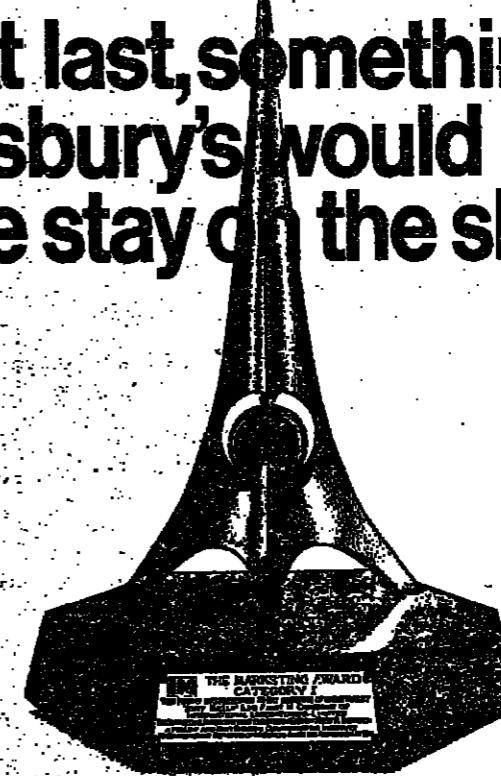
Manufacturing and Design Consultancy Services, may eventually be set up. "If this comes into being it will make available a fund of marketing expertise which many companies, particularly in the industrial manufacturing sector, lack" says Blood.

The Institute's own Marketing Advisory Service is believed to be unique and involves over forty managing or marketing directors who voluntarily give up some of their time to advise individual companies with a marketing problem. The participants include Sir Kenneth Corfield, Chairman and Chief Executive of SIC and Eddie Nixon, Chairman and Chief Executive of IBM, and a few hours of their time could bring a breadth of knowledge and experience which would be almost impossible to obtain elsewhere. However, Blood is quick to point out that this service is not offering long-term consultancy and many businesses require a more sustained level of marketing support.

The standards of professionalism in marketing have risen dramatically over the past ten years, and a recognised marketing qualification, together with management experience, is now a mandatory requirement for membership of the Institute of Marketing. Over 5,000 students in the UK are studying for the Institute's Diploma in Marketing and about 3,000 young people acquire some kind of marketing qualification from universities and colleges each year. However, there is still a long way to go in convincing top management that, just as they would not employ an unqualified accountant, engineer or architect, they should not gamble with their company's future by employing unqualified marketing executives.

Blood believes that the recession has led to a great improvement in the standard of management in general, and of marketing management in particular. The level of interest in marketing and sales training is a good guide to the state of the economy and the Institute's College of Marketing at Cookham in Berkshire has shown an increased level of occupancy in the last few months. "The best way to teach is by example" says Blood. "I am delighted to say that our Institute's return on average capital employed was 33.5% which is certainly better than the national average. The good news is that, because we are a professional body, owned by the members, all this money goes towards improving our services and publicising the importance of marketing to the British economy."

At last, something Sainsbury's would like to see stay on the shelf.



Congratulations to
Sainsbury
Sodastream
Horsell Graphic Industries
Spring Bathrooms

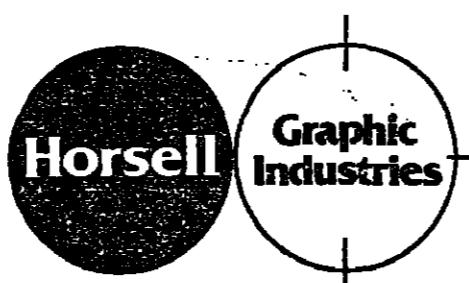
From Barratt
Building houses to make homes in

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Full marks
and
Congratulations
to the
Winners

pacemakers

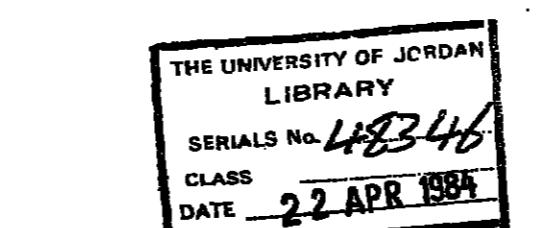
n. pl. those who set standards that others are judged by.



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The National Marketing Awards

The National Marketing Awards have been presented annually by the Institute of Marketing since 1961 to recognise the marketing achievements of British companies and thus give encouragement to every business throughout the country. The four Awards are made on the basis of a written submission.

The adjudicating panel evaluate the submission by assessing the company's performance under the following headings:

Use of marketing approach
and techniques
Marketing Performance

Company Growth and Profit
Innovation and Exploitation

For more information write to the Director General,
Institute of Marketing, Moor Hall, Cookham, Berks SL6 9QH

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth FleetSterling and Broackes
look for green light

Mr Jeffrey Sterling is nothing if not a realist. Today he becomes chairman of P & O, where his immediate brief is precise. He owes his appointment to succeed Lord Inchcape to the belief that if anyone can save P & O from piratical seizure by Trafalgar House, he can.

Should he fail, his failure would be redeemed only if he extracted a much higher price for the loss of P & O's independence. It is a tall order.

Mr Sterling has a fair City wind behind him. His stature is based essentially on his record of skilful financial and property management and a burning ambition to succeed.

He is moving to the head of a company where senior management is largely burned out and ambition run dry.

Apart from Lord Inchcape, Mr Oliver Brooks, P & O's managing director, is leaving the boardroom and Mr Richard Adams, the chief executive, does not intend to remain there long.

The new chairman has a big restructuring job to do - and time is not on his side.

Dispassionate evidence

Like his adversary, Mr Nigel Broackes, chairman of Trafalgar, Mr Sterling is convinced that the Monopolies Commission, to which the original Trafalgar bid in May was referred, will report in December, comfortably ahead of the conventional six-months deadline, let alone the nine months the commission thought it might need in this case.

The two men are also agreed on one other point: the commission will recommend to Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, that Trafalgar is given the green light to bid again. I am sure they are correct, on both counts.

Sir Godfrey Le Quesne, the commission chairman, and his fellow panellists, have been impressed with the dispassionate and adult evidence, both written and verbal, given by Mr Broackes, his Trafalgar directors and their legal counsel.

In contrast, much of P & O's case has seemed to them either unnecessarily belligerent or juvenile, or indeed both.

P & O for example, complained that Trafalgar had omitted results from Express Newspapers, hived off last year, from its historical comparison of P & O's and Trafalgar's profit performance.

It made the fatuous assertion that, had P & O been "fortunate enough" to have been in shipping, P & O would be burying Trafalgar and Mr Broackes praising Lord Inchcape.

At a slightly more serious level of argument, P & O has sought to persuade the commission of drastic consequences for Trafalgar's gearing if it merged with P & O. Two particularly interesting reasons were offered. First, if the merger happened, Trafalgar would have the financial burden not only of its two new cruise ships, Vistafjord and Sagafjord, and the replacement for the Atlantic Conveyor, but of P & O's £100m Royal Princess, due for delivery from Finland next year. Second, the changed relative positions of the two companies' share prices since May would force Trafalgar to a much higher bid.

Mr Broackes's responses were even more interesting. The May offer of four for five he had not regarded as "a kickout in



Sterling (left) and Broackes: agreed that Trafalgar will be allowed to bid again

the foreseeable circumstances. We would have to add some cash or some addition to the securities." That was true before the advent of Mr Sterling, "the only new factor" since May.

The Trafalgar chairman was equally sanguine on the specific issue of gearing: "theirs is a significant handicap and ours is tolerable." It was perfectly open to Trafalgar to sell P & O's "dormant" properties, including its Leadenhall Street head office (for £65m?). Twentieth Century Banking, P & O's finance subsidiary would be sold.

Beyond that, Trafalgar would not make permanent funding arrangements until it was clear whether it would be required to sell (for perhaps £100m) P & O's 47.5 per cent stake in the OCL container consortium.

Compelling presence

Although Mr Sterling had not appeared before the commission, his spirit was a compelling presence during the "live" sessions. Mr Broackes was his customary languidly eloquent self on P&O's saviour-elect.

He is "an able, numerate person and I have little doubt that his appointment as chairman of P&O will be an improvement. But I do not think it can achieve for P&O as much as P&O's merger with Trafalgar could."

He would be "part-time, and this is a full-time job".

It would be right to say that at this stage a renewed Trafalgar bid, given clearance by Monopolies Commission and minister, is an even money bet. That does not mean that Mr Broackes and his hungry managing directors have faltered in their belief that a successful bid for P&O is a dream deal for Trafalgar, offering at the same time a superb opportunity for the British passenger fleet and at least a chance for a radical and much needed rationalization of the merchant fleet.

P&O, Mr Broackes told the commission, "has done virtually all it can on its own" and it needs to be taken over to achieve its true potential.

And what if Mr Sterling, as part of his defensive strategy, was to put part of all of his Sterling Guarantee Trust, formerly Town & City Properties, into P&O?

Trafalgar wants no part of SGT. If marriage, or even a lasting affair, were proposed, Trafalgar "would present shareholders of P&O with a choice: would you like P&O to acquire part of Sterling, or would you prefer Trafalgar to acquire P&O excluding Sterling?"

C & W head

Banks welcome Alfonsin

By Our Banking Correspondent

The new Argentine Government may try to press for easier terms on new loans and refinancing of existing debts, bankers in London said yesterday.

However, the victory of the Radical presidential candidate, Senor Raul Alfonsin in the country's elections is not expected to lead to any dramatic

changes in the country's attitude to its \$40 billion of external debts.

Although bankers gave a qualified welcome to the election result, there is some concern over the latest proposals for release of the first \$500m tranche of a \$1.5 billion medium-term loan to Argentina.

Amex calls for moderate drop in US currency

Recovery tied to lower dollar

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

A moderate drop in the dollar - now up to 50 per cent overvalued on some calculations - would help to boost world recovery, reduce inflation and ease the problems of debt-ridden developing countries, according to an analysis published yesterday in the October issue of *Amex Bank Review*.

But too sharp a fall would risk rekindling inflation in the United States, prompting a rise in interest rates and perhaps an early return to recession, which benefits of a lower dollar, the *Review* says.

The longer the dollar remains strong on world currency markets, the greater the risk that the decline will be precipitate, the Amex economists say. But though economic fundamentals - the deteriorating trade balance and rising inflation - increasingly point to a weaker dollar, it remains underpinned by high US interest rates and political risks elsewhere.

"The timing of any decline ... continues to be very uncertain," the *Review* admits.

The Amex economists identify three main benefits of a moderate fall (say, 15 to 20 per cent) in the dollar.

First, it would enable European countries and Japan to cut interest rates without risking

currency depreciation and higher inflation. The resulting stimulus to their economies would far outweigh the contractionary effect of a higher exchange rate, the *Review* says.

Second, it would reduce inflation overall because countries outside the US would benefit from lower import prices as their currencies strengthened.

Third, developing countries would be able to charge higher dollar prices for their commodity exports. This, plus a stronger world recovery and faster growth of world trade, would reduce the burden of servicing debt, most of which is denominated in dollars.

A note of reservation is entered, however, by Capel-Cure Myers, the City stockbroking firm, which has also looked at the likely impact of a weaker dollar. Lower import prices for the rest of the world means fewer gains for developing countries, the firm points out, though some beneficial combination of both is possible.

"Overall, a lower dollar would probably be the best news for the world economy since the switch of US monetary policy in August 1982," the brokers say.

Medium-term prospects for the British economy look better than at any time since the 1973

THE TIMES TUESDAY NOVEMBER 1 1983

State group takes 30% stake in international consortium

Rolls-Royce seeks £113m
for 'world' aero-engine

By Andrew Cornelius

Rolls-Royce, the state-owned aero-engine company, yesterday called for £113m of government aid to build the first "world" aero-engine in collaboration with partners from the United States and Japan, Italy and West Germany.

The appeal for government aid came after Rolls said it was taking a 30 per cent stake in a company being formed to handle the \$1 billion project to build engines for the 150 seat civil aircraft market.

The new company, International Aero Engines, is being established on neutral ground in Switzerland within the next few weeks. Its first chairman will be Mr Ralph Robins, a Rolls director.

Mr William Duncan, chairman of Rolls, said that the new company aims to deliver its first engines by early 1988.

He said that Rolls' share of the non-recurring costs of the project is estimated at £26m at today's prices. The company is

asking the Government to provide half this amount from public funds.

The balance of the consortium's funding will be provided by Rolls partners according to their shares in the project. Pratt & Whitney in the US is also taking a 30 per cent stake, the Japanese Aero-Engine Corporation 19.9 per cent, MTU of West Germany 12.1 per cent, and Fiat Aviazione of Italy 8 per cent.

Sir William said that the

partners in the project to build the new V2500 engine had decided to go ahead with the project after the US Department of Justice declared that it had no intention of challenging the proposed venture on monopoly grounds.

He said that the consortium estimates that there will be a market for 5,000 engines in the 25,000lb thrust class of the V2500 over the 20 years from 1988. The consortium aims to

win a 60 per cent share of this market.

Early soundings with the big aero-engine manufacturers have been encouraging. Boeing has indicated that the engine would be suitable for its Boeing 737 aircraft and also the projected 7-7 aircraft.

However, the immediate target is to power the proposed A320 150-seat aircraft which the European Airbus Industrial consortium wants to build.

Control of the V2500 project will be shared between the partners, who will each nominate directors to serve on an executive board chaired by Mr Robins.

Sir William said that the V2500 would use the latest technology to provide an engine which would be 14 per cent more fuel efficient than any rivals.

Sir William indicated that no new jobs would be provided in Britain as a result of the project, but that jobs at Rolls' existing plants would be safeguarded.

BL clears loans obstacle

BL, the state-owned car company, was yesterday forced to call an extraordinary meeting of shareholders in London to overcome a technical hitch in obtaining a £100m injection of public funds.

The meeting was needed to change the arrangements whereby the Government puts funds into BL by buying shares in the company after an increase in

BL's share price from a low of 13p this year to a peak of 81p in recent weeks. The previous arrangements were possible only as long as BL's share price was 50p or less.

At yesterday's meeting the rules were changed to allow new shares to be issued at the middle market share price on the five days before the new share issue.

Norwich Union sells bank to Americans

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Riggs National Bank, the largest bank in Washington DC, has agreed to pay £25m for the London-based AP Bank subsidiary of Norwich Union.

AP Bank, with total assets of £400m and net profits of £1.3m in its last financial year, was founded to finance Anglo-Portuguese trade but now offers a range of banking services including trade finance and foreign exchange. It was bought by Norwich Union in 1975.

Riggs is controlled by Mr Joe Albritton, its Texan chairman and chief executive who once owned the *Washington Star*. Riggs already has a branch in London.

Mr Albritton said yesterday: "We are delighted at the prospect that AP Bank will join Riggs. This affiliation will enable Riggs to broaden its base of banking services by drawing on the indigenous strength of AP Bank and appropriately

enhance the base for activity in both UK and Europe."

Riggs had assets of \$4.22 billion at the end of September 1983 and has been closely identified with the Washington establishment. More than half the US presidents have been personal depositors there.

Mr Michael Falcon, chairman of Norwich Union, said yesterday that changing conditions in financial markets and banking regulations had substantially altered the advantages of the group operating a full range of banking services, so it decided that it was best to sell AP Bank.

Riggs is controlled by Mr Joe Albritton, its Texan chairman and chief executive who once owned the *Washington Star*. Riggs already has a branch in London.

However, Norwich Union will keep a close association and still hold 10% of unsecured stock in AP Bank.

The takeover is subject to regulatory approvals. However, the Bank of England has been kept informed and is happy with the deal.

Shares up in active trade

New York (AP - Dow Jones).

Shares were higher in active trading yesterday, helped by an easing of tension concerning Grenada and by a much sharper than expected decline in the money supply.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was up by more than three points.

Advancing issues were about seven-to-five over falling shares.

International Business Machines was 128%, up 4%, General Motors 77, up 3%; General Electric 52%; Merck 96, up 2%; Atlantic Richfield 43%, up 3%;

Pillsbury 70%, up 1%; Motorola 135%, off 1%; Honeywell 123%, up 1%; US Steel 27%, up 4%; Exxon 38%, up 4%.

Digital Equipment rose 1/2 to 664. Data General fell 1/2 to 71%; Commodore International rose 2%, up 33%; Burlington Northern was unchanged at 105; Raytheon was up 1/2 at 44%; National Semiconductor was up 1/2 at 53%; Homestake down 1/2 at 26%; McDonnell Douglas up 1/2 at 54%; and Westinghouse up 1/2 at 48%.

Tax haven loophole faces closure

The Government has drawn up proposals to close a loophole through which British companies use tax havens.

The Inland Revenue's revised draft of proposals to be considered for inclusion in the 1984 Finance Bill are designed to make British companies liable to corporation tax on profits from their interests in British-controlled companies based in tax havens from next April.

Under the revised draft the tax charge is based on an apportionment of chargeable profits rather than notional British tax.

• The World Bank is raising £100m with an offering of 20%

year bonds on the British domestic market.

• The US Senate was trying to avert a new government borrowing crisis last night by passing highly controversial legislation to raise the federal debt ceiling to a proposed \$1.615 billion. Neither conservative nor liberal members appeared eager to approve a Bill increasing the Government authority to finance the deficits.

• Samuel Montague & Company (Holdings) is raising a £35m medium-term loan to finance fixed assets as part of the group's reorganization.

• The Stock is not open for application to subscribe by U.S. persons as defined in the Prospectus published on November 1, 1983.

The Application List will open at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, November 3, 1983 and will close later the same day.

Application forms must be lodged with Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, 8 Bishopsgate, London EC2N 4AE.

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Gieves revival continues with quadrupled profits

Gieves Group famous for its tailoring, is continuing the strong recovery since its capital reconstruction in 1980 and two years of losses.

Profits for the first six months have quadrupled to £497,000 and the interim dividend is up from 0.75p to 1.1p.

But it is the full-year forecasts that most helped lift the shares yesterday. The directors say that second-half profits are likely to "slightly" exceed the first half, implying a total of more than £1m compared with £671,000 last year before exceptional items.

On that basis, the board is

Gieves Group
Half-year to July 31
Pre-tax profit £497,000 (£21,000)
Turnover £1.5m (£10.5m)
Forecast annual dividend 3.5p
(2.25p)
Share price 85p up 3p. Yield 5.2 per cent

thinking of a 2.4p final dividend making a rise of more than half for the year.

The group now has four main businesses. The Gieves and Hawkes tailoring side pushed trading profits up from £32,000 to £167,000. The publishing and library supply side, mainly Chivers Book Sales, more than doubled from £97,000 to

£217,000. The book and magazine production business, Redwood Burn, raised trading profit from £112,000 to £252,000, but the Roundabout petrol retailing business slipped back from £55,000 to £40,000.

The board says that Roundabout still earns a good return on capital employed. Chivers Book Sales, having done particularly well in the first half, will not match this in the second six months, though returns will be "acceptable".

Redwood Burn's business will no longer be so seasonal since it has expanded from book manufacturing into new markets through web printing.

Jobs go as Nabisco reorganizes

By Vivien Goldsmith

Nabisco, the American biscuit and snack food manufacturer which took over Huntley and Palmer Foods a year ago in an £84m deal, is cutting jobs in the marketing and selling divisions.

Last month the company closed two biscuit plants with the loss of 1,300 jobs. Now the selling and distribution activities of the company are being drawn together.

Mr Michael Hopkins, director of corporate affairs, said that the number of redundancies would not be known for two or three weeks.

The company is combining the biscuit activities of Associated Biscuits and Nabisco and the cereal and dry-mix products under a new operation - Nabisco Brands Foods.

The peanut part of the business will operate alongside Smiths' crisps' lines in the Nabisco Smiths division.

Radical changes in another biscuit manufacturer, W & R Jacob, of Dublin, are on the way. The recession would have caused a dent in profits this year anyway, but half-time figures released yesterday show huge losses as a result of a three-week strike.

Turnover slipped from £18.39m to £17.97m, but pre-tax profits of £176.3m were turned into losses of £140,000.

Loans agreed for Boardman

The future of K. O. Boardman, the Lancashire wholesale textile importers, now looks more secure with news that refinancing negotiations with its seven bankers have been concluded successfully.

The Company confirmed at the annual meeting that the banks had agreed to replace the unsecured overdrafts with new secured loans. The negotiations were first disclosed in the annual report released this month.

The company expects a small profit for the first half compared with a loss of £18,000 a year earlier. A statement said there were indications that the improvement would run through into the second half.

Boardman lost £190,000 in the year to last March, on sales of £15m and disclosed bank loans of £2.6m. The group regularly made a profit until 1978. Mr S. G. Rua and his Wrenge group which then took charge, bowed out at the end of September selling their 26 per cent stake.

COMMODITIES

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES		GRIT	GRIT	GRIT	GRIT
Month	Volume	Settlement	Settlement	Settlement	Settlement
Mar '84	4225	14292	14294	14294	14294
June '84	4233	14294	14294	14294	14294
Contract: Outst.					
STERLING	17	14261	14261	14261	14261
Dec '84	14261	14261	14261	14261	14261
Contract: Slightly weaker.					
EUROPE	94	14263	14263	14263	14263
Dec '84	14263	14263	14263	14263	14263
Contract: Weak.					
FRANC	47	4707	4707	4707	4707
Dec '84	4707	4707	4707	4707	4707
Contract: Weakening.					
EURODOLLARS	1191	9028	9028	9028	9028
Dec '84	9028	9028	9028	9028	9028
Contract: Strong.					
COMMODITY	206	8202	8202	8202	8202
Dec '84	8202	8202	8202	8202	8202
Contract: Quiet.					

Cramphorn shares rise on advance in profits

By Our Financial Staff

Cramphorn, one of the first companies to arrive on the Unlisted Securities Market, continues to blossom. Yesterday, it announced that pre-tax profits had climbed from £304,000 to £377,500.

The dividend is up 5p to 25p and not surprisingly the shares responded with a 50p jump to £10. They have been above £11.

The company is in an old-fashioned growth business. It runs ten garden centres and has 34 shops in the South-East.

Once a corn miller, Cramphorn pioneered the highly successful garden centre concept in this country. It seems set for further growth.

Cramphorn shares suffer from their unfashionable, heavyweight look. Although on all fundamentals they are not dear, the £10 quote is inclined to put many an investor, particularly the sort who trudge round their garden centres, off the shares.

But assets, on a conservative valuation are well ahead of the share price.

If you want to know how your new brand's going to move in the nation's stores, Central is the perfect guide.

Our unique geographical position gives us a retail profile which closely matches that of the country as a whole.

As a test market, that sort of typicality is invaluable.

We also offer a 40% one year discount.

And extensive distribution support with our Retail Sales Force, in-house presentation facilities and Central Advertising News.

For more information, call Malcolm Grant on 01-486 6688, or Stan Smith on 021-643 9893.

And let Central show you what's in store for your brand.

Australian loss hits Newman Tonks

By Jeremy Warner

Newman-Tonks Group
Year to 31.7.83
Pre-tax profit £2.8m (£2.7m)
Stated earnings 2.75p (2.19p)
Turnover £26.4m (£24.7m)
Net dividend 5.1p (same)
Share price 78p up 3p. Yield 9.4 per cent

The board says that Roundabout still earns a good return on capital employed. Chivers Book Sales, having done particularly well in the first half, will not match this in the second six months, though returns will be "acceptable".

Redwood Burn's business will no longer be so seasonal since it has expanded from book manufacturing into new markets through web printing.

£217,000. The book and magazine production business, Redwood Burn, raised trading profit from £112,000 to £252,000, but the Roundabout petrol retailing business slipped back from £55,000 to £40,000.

The figures include the first contribution from Monarch Hardware in the United States, bought for £1.75m in August last year; £156,000 net of financing charges and group marketing costs in the United States of £316,000.

Results were hit by a severe downturn in Australia where the group's business lost money last year. It has now been slimmed down and is once more profitable.

The company has changed its year end to October 31 because of the inconvenience of preparing accounts during the summer holidays.

Trading in the quarter between August and October is traditionally the least profitable, but the indications are that the figures will be better than budget, the company said.

Complementary production within certain mainstream areas have been consolidated and the company expects to benefit from this organization during 1983/4.

Monarch Hardware in the US has exceeded its profit budget for the year.

A final dividend of 1.275p is to be paid for the three months to the end of October on top of the 3.1p the group is paying in respect of last year.

The group makes no mention of the current state of the balance sheet.

company profits of £196,000, against £293,000.

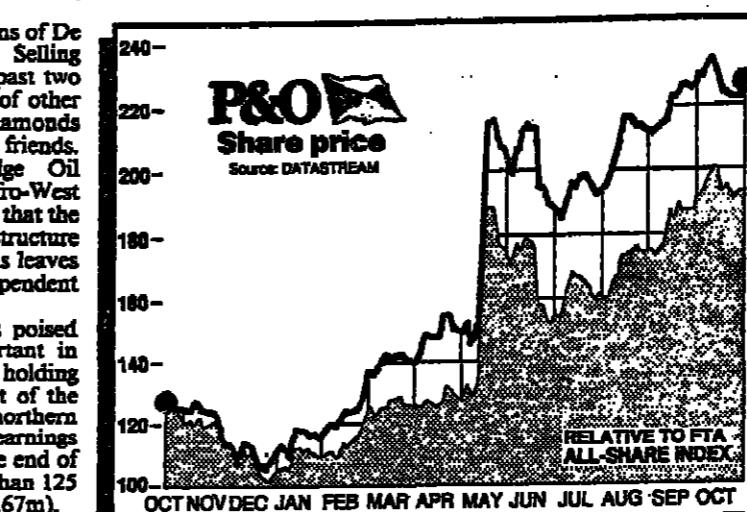
Strong dropped sharply into a £326,000 loss at the half-way stage in January. At that time, Sir Ian Morrow, chairman, said that leather sales declined sharply in volume and value, resulting in deficit. Recent cutbacks, plus improvement in orders, had brought the tanneries back into profitability.

For a full year, Strong

extraordinary losses of £573,000 against £1.2m and interest of £1.57m, against £2.1m. However, it includes associated

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • edited by Michael Prest

Small diamond mines doing well



Whatever the problems of De Beers and the Central Selling Organization over the past two years, there are plenty of other companies for whom diamonds are proving good friends.

Ashton Mining, Bridge Oil and the tiny Afro-West demonstrated yesterday that the intricate market structure sustained by the octopus leaves room enough for independent profits.

Ashton, of course, is poised to become quite important in the diamond business, holding as it does 38.4 per cent of the Argyle deposit in northern Western Australia. Net earnings for the six months to the end of July shot up by no less than 125 per cent to £2.68m (£1.67m).

The reason was simply that Ashton had sold diamonds in quantity for the first time. Until now it has depended, like all exploratory companies, on investments.

Significantly, however, the Ashton share price moved hardly at all. It closed in Australia at 51.75 - 1.42. The harsh truth is that important as the Argyle deposit may be, its prospects have been common property for a long time.

Investors who have held the stock for a while might feel that it is fully valued.

If exposure to the second-tier diamond mining companies is the goal, Bridge Oil might be an alternative. The company has been proved to be the Argyle deposit by way of a Euromarket issue of convertible 10-year bonds carrying a coupon of 4.75 per cent. The initial conversion price is £43.43, compared with a current share price of 50p.

Part of the proceeds will be used to refinance Bridge Oil's 50 per cent stake in the Aredou-Guinea diamond project. The political risk in West Africa is not to be denied, but, equally, there is no doubt the potential of the field.

Japan cuts steel investment

From Richard Hanson
Tokyo

Japanese steel industry investment in new plant and equipment next fiscal year is expected to fall well below the \$61.5 billion yen planned this year, according to a private estimate.

Investment among the top six steel mills should be down by more than 20 per cent on a construction basis, according to one report. This year's total already reflects a 5.1 per cent decline compared with last year.

Steelmakers have seen some improvement in demand in recent months as the US economy showed better-than-expected growth, and exports to China have boomed. But crude production, though higher than early forecasts, is expected to be around the still unprofitable level of 97 million tonnes this year.

For the half year which ended September 30, most companies were running an operating loss and dipping into financial reserves.

The likelihood of a slowdown in investment reflects both poor business and the completion of a number of big projects this year.

In some cases, companies are tightening financial belts. Only two of the companies are seen as maintaining or increasing investment next year. Kawasaki Steel puts 1984 fiscal year investment at an unchanged 138 billion yen. Nissin Steel, which cut spending sharply this year, is expected to raise spending by 132.4 per cent.

On the other hand, Nippon Steel, the largest integrated steel maker in the world, is said to be planning a 20 per cent cut to 200 billion yen next year. But the company would not confirm the estimate, made by Nihon Keizai, a leading business daily.

Nippon Kokan's spending will be down 40.5 per cent to 110 billion yen. New Jersey, Sumitomo Metal down 35.5 per cent to 100 billion yen and Kobe Steel down 26.1 per cent to 85 billion yen.

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A source from one of the banks involved in the transaction said: "There was so much uncertainty around that there was a chance that we couldn't put the deal together."

According to this source, some banks which might otherwise have joined the deal decided to stay away because Hongkong became too confusing and it seemed that there were no longer any safe assumptions.

But as it turned out,

Manufacturers Hanover Asia Limited, the Hongkong-based merchant bank that is lead manager of the loan, has gathered considerable support for the transaction.

Manufacturers Hanover is a subsidiary of Manufacturers Hanover Corporation of New York.

Interest payable over eight years.

Lenders have the option of increasing their commitment by as much as 100 per cent which means they could add up to

HK\$2 billion to the loan, in

1986, when the MTR will have

fresh financing needs. New funds provided will be repayable over 6½ years.

Several bankers say the loan's

success in the face of adversity

Comdex struggle to link exporters to the buyers

Battle of the 'marriage' brokers

THE WEEK

Maggie McLening

Quality and not quantity was the verdict on enquiries at this year's Comdex/Europe '83 exhibition, the second to be held in Amsterdam for independent Sales Organisations.

Last year's event was deemed a washout by many of the disappointed exhibitors, who waited in vain for European retailers, distributors and export managers to turn up in force, and the situation had not noticeably improved.

Finding suitable retail outlets in foreign countries is one of the main stumbling blocks for both hardware and software companies anxious to export their products. An international trade show such as Comdex is one of the few "marriage" bureaux" open to them; the only problem is in persuading the right visitors to attend.

Despite a forceful advertising campaign Comdex/Europe '83 attracted only fractionally more people than last year, with attendance estimated at around

3,000 by the end of the second day.

There appeared to be a consensus of opinion among the 220 exhibitors, particularly those with unhappy memories of last year, to maintain a presence at minimal cost. This resulted in some cupboard-like stands and in software companies such as Peachtree spreading their products across several other exhibitors' pitches. Nevertheless, there were some interesting new products and companies at the show.

One of the chief attractions was Hewlett-Packard's answer to the IBM Personal Computer, the HP 150, internally code-named "Magic". The HP 150 has a unique touch sensitive screen-based on a grid of light emitting and photo diodes, which provide Comdex visitors with such novelties as touching

a tab label on the screen to

make the HP personal card file program show a particular card.

Two other machines on public display for the first time at Comdex were CASIO's FP-200 portable, with liquid crystal display and built-in C611 spreadsheet application software, and ICL's new version of the PERQ scientific workstation.

The upgraded PERQ has a larger internal memory of 2 megabytes, with the option of 35 megabyte hard discs instead of the previous 24 megabyte version, and has acquired a more distinctive streamlined shape. ICL is currently looking for dealers for the machine, intending to build up a 30-strong network in Holland, and managed to sell two of the new PERQs on the first day.

One of the few companies to have a large stand at the show, ICL had had "very good experiences and signed up interesting new contacts" at last year's Comdex, according to Mr. H. A. Ven Der Vugt of ICL's European division.

This year he considered to be even better, claiming that ICL's first colour video system (as yet unofficially launched in the UK), was attracting considerable attention. The colour video terminal is due to become a standard product, costing about £1,200.

Personal and small business computer manufacturers were out in force, including a number of IBM-compatible suppliers. Corona Data Systems, which recently launched its portable and desk-top PCs in the UK through distributor Midlectron, gave the

machines their first European airing, and Bytec Gullstream made a flurry of announcements about the 16-bit Hyperion portable.

The chief of these was a 14 per cent price cut due to full production coming on stream and the bundling of relational database system Andina, bringing the price of the Hyperion down to £2,599 including the software. Comdex also marked the entry of Bytec Gullstream into Europe as a single entry, after a takeover earlier this year.

Another recently-formed British company launching in Europe is Trifid Software, an off-shoot of American Com UK.

Trifid Software is one of the few companies to specialize in applications based on the PICK operating system, which is steadily gaining in popularity.

"Initially we intend to concentrate on financial, distribution and manufacturing software," said managing director Remko Akins. "The vast majority of manufacturing systems on the market don't work,

but we use the Trifid MCS+ package ourselves, having developed it over six years, so we guarantee that it works."

Manufacturing software is an expanding area predicted to grow by about 30% a year, and Trifid is looking for distributors in several European countries.

As a start, it has sold a £60,000 system to a multi-national organization based in Holland, which intends to expand use of the package to two other countries.

Despite the strong current taking UK and US products into Europe, there is a small movement the other way. Perhaps one of the most successful Dutch companies in the UK is for, Holland Automation, which announced the introduction of airline telephone support for end-users of its HAI software packages.

Another Dutch company anxious to crack the UK market is DMS Automation in Utrecht, which offers a mixture of application and system software, including an advanced voice response system called Boekel.

Boekel was developed by DMS's sister company Comsys in conjunction with Centraal Boekhuis, and acts as an answering service for a computer holding a stock control system. A customer dials into the computer and questions or orders are answered by a human voice.

"No-one else in Holland has anything like this, although it has been installed in the UK as a car parts ordering system," claimed Kees Boer, head of Systems Development Division at DMS Automation.

Medium-rare on the printout

COMPUTER BRIEFING

A chain of restaurants in which the waiters, cooks and cashiers all communicate over a computer network is being set up by Joshua Teley & Son, the Leeds brewers.

Following experience with a prototype in Leeds, Teley's are adopting the Plantime Remanco computerized system, which is now also operating in Shireham, Derby and Nottingham.

The waiter or waitress keys in a customer's order - medium-rare or well-done - on a Remanco terminal in the restaurant, and the information is transmitted to a printer in the kitchen. When the order is ready, the kitchen signs back to the waiter, and at the end of the meal the terminal produces an item bill.

Further systems have been ordered by Teley's for restaurants in Manchester and Birmingham, and plans are well advanced to extend the computerized restaurants to other developments.

A computer in an airship sounds like an anachronism, but Ferranti is supply a computer-controlled display system for Airship Industries' third Skyship 500.

It will be used for serial advertising in the USA by the Golden Nugget hotel and casino group, and a desktop computer in the Skyship's cabin will control the two huge displays which will be mounted on each side of the ship. These will be made up of over 100,000 light-emitting diodes (LEDs), and the computer will allow the operators to choose simple animated graphics or rows of letters, both in colour.

A comprehensive CP/M software directory, listing over 2000 applications packages, will be available from mid-November. Although it is the third year for the directory, it is the first time it has been distributed in Europe, where, for £15, it will be sold from Digital Research distributors.

Yet another technology based factory is to be set up in the Irish Republic. American memory storage producer System Industries is establishing an £82 million subsidiary near Dublin airport to manufacture disc and tape controllers.

It hopes to employ about one hundred staff within two years of start-up, and will join the existing 250 plants involved in electronics manufacturing that are already operating in Eire.

UK events

Computertown UK, Nalsica Library, Avon, until November 18

Software Expo, Wembley Conference Centre, London, November 8-10

Home Computer Exhibition, Dublin, November 9-13

Personal Computer & Leisure Technology Exhibition, Homestech, Bristol Exhibition Centre, November 11-13

Malvern Micro Fair, Malvern Winter Gardens, Worcs, November 12

Manchester Apple Village, Belle Vue, Manchester, November 13-16

COMPEx, London, Olympia, November 15-18

Computer Aided Design for the Building Professional, RIBA, 88 Portland Place, London W1, November 18

Humberside Computer Fair, Winter Gardens, Cleethorpes, November 20

Northern Computer Fair, Belle Vue, Manchester, November 24-26

Overseas events

Guia Computer Exhibition, Dubai, November 21-24

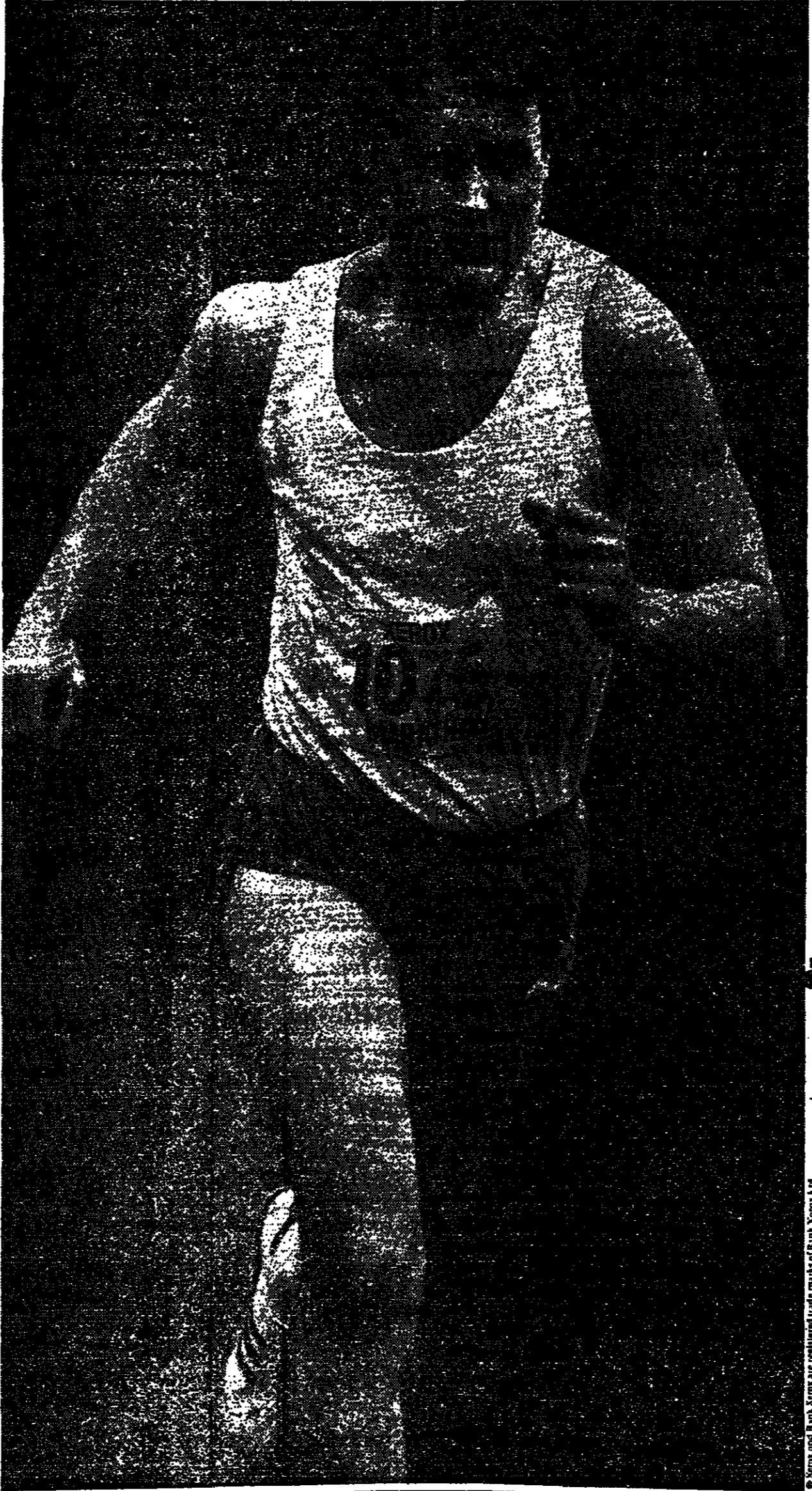
Computer Indonesia, Jakarta, November 22-25

Computer Dealers Exhibition, Las Vegas, USA, November 28-December 2

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T31/107

Fun in graphics at £2,000 a second

By Keith Mason

Walt Disney, a man who had such an imaginative genius for animation, is, by now, likely to be rotting in his grave at the thought of possible computer takeover of the art form which he helped to make so popular.

Although computer graphics in the form of computer-aided design systems have been around for a decade or more, it is only in the past couple of years that people have realised the enormous potential computers have in aiding designers with life-like graphics and animation.

Computer-generated wire-frame drawings for engineers, for instance, although they have a certain aesthetic appeal, are decidedly old-hat. There is no

reason why they should not have flesh on the bones as well.

John Vince of Middlesex Polytechnic, who has been plugging away since the late 1960s developing a suite of software programs called Picasso designed to take the drudgery out of graphic design and animation on computers confirmed that in the last couple of years, development of computer graphics has been particularly rapid reaching a point of sophistication which has finally made the outside world sit up and take notice.

Perhaps not surprisingly television companies were among the first to jump on the bandwagon. Hardly a TV programme goes by these days without some form of computer

Time for new thinking at the bureaux

Computer bureaux, whose death has been prematurely announced for the last two years, will have to retain and recruit a wide variety of new staff in order to avoid a slow death in the market.

The rationale behind the success of bureaux has long passed for all but the specialists. They were founded on the principle that computer time and storage was expensive while there were more users than time available.

The bureaux therefore bought a big expensive machine and split its use between a host of customers. At first the customers had to send their data to

the bureaux for processing but lately the customer could simply dial from a supplied terminal and activate the programme or log on for a session.

The falling cost of computer power and the advent of the microcomputer are now killing that simple business. Bureaux which have not developed a specialised niche are dying faster than those that have because there is still a demand for extraordinary power and services for financial applications and engineering users.

The old-style bureaux need salesmen to sell them computer time, a handful of operations staff to keep the whole thing running, and a few software support staff to supervise the development of the operating system and customers' software. Virtually every bureau still in

JOB SCENE

Richard Sharpe

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Flying the flag for British knowledge

It was the seventh floor, and the builders were in. Nigel Vince, manager of ICL's Knowledge Engineering Group, apologized for the untidiness, but his heart was not in it. He knew that, almost without exception workers in the field seem to spend their days in a litter of paper, books, journals, and electronics - and that this is role-playing.

It is, it must be said, no more obsessive than the usual senior management passion for hierarchy, order, and tidiness - and there is plenty of that too in ICL. The really knowledgeable, and sensible, senior executive understands full well that for many of those in the AI community, the disapproving of behaviour is a badge of office, and he quietly shuts the door and lets them get on with it, monitoring performance according to whatever criteria have been established and agreed.

For it is, I suspect, unlikely that the seventh floor will be much different when the builders are out. Knowledgeable highly skilled people can dictate their own working environment.

That is not all they can dictate. I was watching one demonstration while in the background I could hear Nigel Vince discussing a long meeting he had had with Personnel, where he had told them that for some staff he was willing to pay up to twice his own salary, and how it almost seemed to have offended some people's sense of a sense of hierarchy.

The group employs about 25, but can also call on as many more professionals in other parts of the company, particularly in those software parts concerned with decision support. It has a wide mix of skills, including a couple of cognitive psychologists, and the types of people he is looking for are to be found among those who have built simulators and models, people who have expertise in extracting knowledge from a situation, who can then be

trained in AI tools. Many of them will almost certainly have some background in software.

But what is knowledge engineering? It is primarily that part of AI concerned with expert systems, but to get a real understanding you first of all have to ask yourself "what is an expert?" Expert systems are normally intellectually sold on the basis that they aid, if not replace, professionally qualified specialists: doctors of various types and oil industry or mining industry engineers are often adduced as examples of people with skills subject to aid and success by expert systems.

What is usually missed is that most of human possibly machine reproducible expertise is not like that at all. Expertise qualifies the expert, not paper qualifications, and a salesman or screwdriver wielder without even a couple of CSFs may be as highly skilled within his domain as the most highly qualified professional is in his.

Expert systems that have been created in the past ten years or so with their professional emphases do not of themselves define expert systems. The field proper is really almost everywhere now being referred to as knowledge engineering.

It stretches from - at one end - extensions of existing programming to which have been added quite specific and narrow bits of expertise, through quite

R & D group, and is involved naturally enough in such areas as Datasflow machine and PROLOG language research. Which takes them further and further back into, and linking with, academic research.

The problem that faces ICL as it faces all other large computer manufacturers is that the technology time window gets shorter all the time.

All the time, the stakes are being raised, so a company has to become collectively cleverer and cleverer. After all the Japanese are doing it.

And in case you are not clever enough? Out of the window of that same seventh floor can be seen the small building of Fujitsu's VLSI liaison office, down in ICL's grounds. Outside are three flagpoles flying the British, Japanese and Fujitsu flags.

It could be that if they do not all get it right, those flags might eventually fly over the main buildings.

One of these is the Microelectronics

Keeping an eye on the cracks

By Roger Wootton

The world of Dr Joseph Mathias & Computer Technology Company (MCC), a consortium which includes all the major computer companies in the United States except IBM. Although no firm programme has yet been agreed, it is expected to study artificial intelligence, pattern recognition and parallel processing.

Mathias is also involved with Sperry's joint efforts with Magnetic Peripherals Inc on mass storage devices, with Mitsubishi of Japan, and with Gene Amdahl's company Trilogy, which plans to pack computer circuitry for more integration (we will find out pretty soon how well it works).

What does Joe Mathias see as the next steps in computing? "Future systems will be smaller, faster and cheaper, more reliable, easier to use," he sums up. "Artificial intelligence and knowledge-based systems will begin to gain a foothold in the next decade."

This does not mean a total upheaval in computer technology. He believes that present-day system architectures - the sequential Von Neumann model used by all general-purpose computers so far - will not be replaced in the near future. But for the end-user, changes will be dramatic enough.

"In the next 10 years," Mathias predicts, "it will become possible to ask the computer an intelligent question in a normal speech process, and have a response, either by voice or by a picture."

He recalls that he met a fellow Indian who persuaded him there was no point in going back to India. "You are not going to use anything you have learned," he was told.

Mathias has been with Sperry for 24 years, always on the research side. He believes it is not very difficult to know the basis of computer systems five years from now, but attaining the goals is increasingly difficult and expensive.

The Computer Systems Group at Sperry has an R & D budget of \$47 million, and spends some of it on joint research efforts, which Mathias helps to oversee.

He is a member of the Microelectronics

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Oh! How slow this loading can be...

Great Home Computer Myths of Our Time Part One: "Computers Do Things Quickly." In fact, this isn't really a myth, more of a misconception of how things work. Computers do work quickly in most circumstances; it's just that it can take a devil of a time getting them into the state where they can perform your particular computation.

All of those marvellous home programmes advertised in the computer press may appear to have wonderful applications, but what the slick promotional prose fails to point out is the computer illiterate is that, since they are on cassette tape, the majority will take up to five minutes to load into your computer. And that's if you are lucky.

Tape is not just hideously slow, but also notoriously unreliable. You may find that several attempts are needed to coax the programme into your machine. I can testify from personal experience that one hour of rerunning the same tape without success does not make one feel like an advance guard of the new electronic generation, particularly if the programme concerned is Motorway Mania and an impatient child is tamping your foot by your seat anxious to burn up a few video miles.

A serious home application will turn to the floppy disk as both a means of information storage and a way of loading software into the machine. This system is much faster and infinitely more accurate, though, since it is used by fewer people, the range of software available is not, at the moment, quite so wide. Storage and retrieval on disk is only a matter of seconds, but loading complicated software, such as business programmes, can take in after a year of constant mutation.

In my case, the word processing program takes around a minute to load. That may not seem long to anyone without a computer. For those of us drumming our fingers on a mute keyboard, fired by the impatience which is an integral part of being a home computer owner, it seems an eternity.

The solution, and it is one which is becoming available for more software programs each week, is the cartridge. This is a plastic box which plugs in on the back of the machine and inserts precisely the same program which you might find on tape or disk the instant you switch on.

Sheer bliss in principle, yes. Cartridges are a little more expensive than their rival media, since they cost more to manufacture, but that is a price which most people are willing to pay.

"In the next 10 years,"

Mathias predicts, "it will become possible to ask the computer an intelligent question in a normal speech process, and have a response, either by voice or by a picture."

to pay for the saving in loading time.

The chief difficulty with the system lies in the fact that home computers usually possess only one cartridge slot. So each time you wish to change an application you have to yank one cartridge out of the back of the machine and bang in another.

This is a shockingly physical process, and I, for one, remain unconvinced that most computers are built to take much in the way of manual wear and tear. Tales of broken cartridge connections abound.

Even if nothing snaps off, the wear and tear on the junctions

HOME USER

David Hewson

is considerable. A decent computer should have run well on the expense of gold connections which are unlikely to wear out. But most cartridges will make do with silver which could pack in after a year of constant mutation.

One solution is a device called a ROM board. This plugs into the cartridge slot and sports an array of slots of its own. Your cartridges slot on to these and you switch between the ones you want. It's fine if you want to look like the control room of the Tardis.

But the real solution will not come until someone puts related software programs into the one cartridge with some means of switching between them on screen. In this way one could have, for instance, a word processing system and an information filing and retrieval network side by side in the same cartridge.

Not only could you switch instantly between one form of program and the other, but the information which each pro-

duces could, if the two were made compatible, be used with either.

If will come, but I suspect we will have to wait until well into next year, and then only for the more sophisticated home machines with the memory to handle the job.

For the moment, we just have to sit back and watch the caving of the software jungle with amazement. There is no room here for comprehensive software reviews, but I cannot resist a few observations about the state of the market now opening up to the home user.

As I have already noted in previous issues, we are on the one hand constantly exhorted to pay ludicrous prices from some of the large established software houses and computer manufacturers for what are in reality toned down business programs aimed originally at the specialist user.

On the other hand, there seems to be a plethora of ingenious amateurs around who are capable of turning their minds to the same sort of problems and, on occasion, coming up with interesting answers at more realistic prices.

Two fine examples of the former came across my desk recently. Simon's Basic is a very handy cartridge written for Commodore which turns their 64 machine into something which, with a little work, the average home user can begin to understand.

All of which would be fine were it not for the fact that the 64 is so gromic in its habits to begin with because Commodore chose to make it so, largely through its complex version of standard Basic and a flimsy manual which would scarcely do justice to a Sony Walkman.

The price for turning one's machine into the kind of thing it should have been when one first bought it is £50. Is there any wonder Commodore, like so many manufacturers, have now made a policy decision that their future profits are likely to come from software sales?

Around the same time I received a demo disk from one small independent house, Dialog Software (19 Shorts Gardens, London WC2H 9AT) which demonstrated that one does not need to pay the earth for rudimentary software. Dialog's instruction leaflets are woefully inadequate and would probably deter the most amateur user.

After much persistence, however, I discovered that a couple of programs represented real value for money once mastered.

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A new wind of change blowing from Belgium

It is not the force that launched a thousand ships, Vector International can at least claim to have projected some of the most significant software names into Europe," writes Maggie McLaren.

Although most people in the micro-world have heard of Digital Research, Microsoft and Micro Focus, the Belgian company behind their European success has remained something of an unknown quantity, a situation likely to change in the near future.

Vector International is one of a new breed of companies whose services will be increasingly in demand as the software market expands worldwide. There is a growing realisation among software houses of the need for translation services, not only to provide manuals and other documentation in foreign languages, but also to adopt programs to fit the conventions of different countries and to supply them in disk formats to suit a range of alternative computers.

Vector, originally set up in 1977 as a systems house, specialises in all of these areas, offering translation to fit almost any required format, building its own hardware to achieve this.

Just over a year ago, however, Vector faced the worst crisis in its short history: the loss of Digital Research as a client, when DRI products formed 50% of Vector's business. Until then luck, coupled with a knack for talent-spotting, appeared to have set Vector on a sure-fire path to success.

In 1979 one of the company's founders, Jim Porzak, was killed in a killing in Albuquerque before his wedding in the afternoon, when he wandered into the offices of a small software outfit called Microsoft. Six months later, he persuaded Microsoft to sign away exclusive European distribution rights to Vector, and Microsoft's products became the top-selling programming languages for microcomputers in the UK.

Shortly afterwards, Microsoft introduced Digital Research (then a friend) to Vector, research whether Vector would be interested in distributing a little-known operating system for 8-bit micros, (which shortly became the world standard) called CP/M.

"I wish the situation had stayed the way it was, the subsequent emergence of Microsoft as an operating system company and Digital Research



Gabor Weiner... "I wish the situation had stayed the way it was... now we have incompatible equipment on the market".

Clive Cookson looks at the exploding computer publishing scene

Fall in for the Fifth Generation

Books about computers, and particularly about micros, are the fastest growing field of publishing. The output far exceeds our ability to provide even a limited reviewing service.

This article is intended to provide no more than a brief sketch of some of the publications that have been sent to us recently, as a somewhat arbitrary sample of this year's crop.

The computer book of 1983, in terms of public attention, is certain to be *The Fifth Generation* by Edward Feigenbaum and Pamela McCorduck, which Michael Joseph publishes in Britain next week at £9.95. This passionate appeal for America to mobilise its resources in competition with Japan's Fifth Generation Computer project has already achieved immense publicity in the United States since its publication there five months ago.

The UK edition of *The Fifth Generation* is identical to the US original. The only addition is a rave by Clive Sinclair on the dust-jacket: "... essential reading for anyone concerned with computers in Britain. Personally I was inspired to try to stimulate all I could in this country to prove the authors' pessimism unfounded". Nothing has been done to update the book or moderate its rather offensive American-chauvinist tone.

For 12 pages the book dwells depressingly on Britain's failure so far to exploit its potential expertise in artificial intelligence. "In England's tragedy there is an obvious lesson for Americans," the authors say.

Although the overall analysis is



not grossly unfair, their grasp of facts sometimes slips, like their style.

For example, they point to the decline in research funded by British industry between 1967 and 1975 and say that no one expects any change in the trend. But in fact it is already known that industrial research revived significantly during the late 70s and early 80s, despite the economic depression.

Anyone who wants a more dispassionate introduction to the subject before tackling Feigenbaum and McCorduck's

political tract should read *Towards Fifth-Generation Computers* by Geoff Simons (NCC Publications, £10.50).

Simons is Chief Editor for the National Computing Centre and a prolific author of clear, non-technical books about computers. His latest work is the philosophical (but not sensational) *Are Computers Alive?* (Harvester Press, £3.95).

Books either written or edited by Simons can generally be bought with confidence. For example, *Introducing Computers* by Malcolm Peitu (NCC Publications, £3.50) is the best general introduction to computing that I have seen this year.

Peitu, who is one of the industry's most respected freelance journalists, pack a remarkably comprehensive account of the workings and uses of computers into this 326 page paperback.

Bookshops are full of short snappy introductions to home computers. A good example of this genre, which is on the whole superficial and sloppy, is *Computers for the Home* by Mike Scott Rohan (£7.50), a concise survey of the field by an unappealing prose style.

Even the cautionary tales of computer disaster which pepper the book fail to make it readable, partly because the victims remain anonymous.

In many cases anonymity is clearly essential, but I do not see why some could not have been named.

To give an extreme example: "A medium-sized corporation making extensive use of computers was put into liquidation when its computer centre was hit by an aircraft which crashed into it. The high dependence on computerized records left the organization incapable of continuing its business activities."

A much more entertaining book on the same subject is *Computer Insecurity* by Adrian Norman (Chapman and Hall, £14.95). Most of the cases in his catalogue of more than 100 crimes, errors and disasters do identify the victim. However it must be said that the majority date from the 1970s rather than the 80s.

Another pair of hands to speed the future home computer

By Alan Lewis

Have you ever marvelled at the speed of the computer you are using? If the answer is yes, then you are in for some further surprises. For new hardware is becoming available to make computers work even more quickly - sometimes 100 or 200 times faster.

The new machine is called an array processor and plugs into a computer. Array processors were invented in the late 1960s and in the early days could only be attached to the larger computers used by businesses and scientific establishments. Now American scientists have found a way to plug them into home computers.

There are still technical problems to solve before Britain's half million home computer owners can make widespread use of array processors - and their price will be too high for most computer hobbyists for some time.

But with the pace of technological progress and the plummeting cost of equipment, it cannot be long before these problems will be solved. Then the prospects for home computer users will be awesome. For fitting an array processor to a home computer would be like swapping a Tiger Moth for Concorde.

At the moment array processors are used by organisations which need to collect and process vast amounts of information very quickly and with great accuracy.

Array processors, which are attached to a "host" computer, are used in several countries to help forecast the weather. They are also used to monitor nuclear reactors, analyse seismic waves from earthquakes, and make forecasts of inflation and unemployment using computerized economic models.

The Atomic Energy Authority's laboratories in Risley, Cheshire, have ordered an FPS-100.

100 attached processor from Floating Point Systems, the world's leading manufacturer of these high-speed array processors. The AEA will use the attached processor in its experimental work with ultrasonic imaging, which allows scientists to "see" into the core of a fast breeder nuclear reactor. A new technique will be developed at Risley using high frequency sound that enables images of the fuel rods to be produced even when they are under the opaque liquid sodium used in the reactor as a coolant.

As Jim McKnight, head of the project, explains: "We want to be able to run the whole job at the reactor site, but we cannot afford to carry a computer large enough round the country with us. The only way to achieve the performance of the Digital 11/60 is to purchase an attached processor. With the extra processing power the FPS-100 will provide, the 11/23 will not give us the results of the 11/60, but produce them in a matter of minutes, rather than days."

British Aerospace, prime contractor for the construction of the European Space Agency's L-Sat 1 satellite, is using an attached processor from Floating Point Systems for modelling the satellite's behaviour in orbit. L-Sat 1, which will have solar arrays spanning nearly 30 metres, is due to be launched in 1986 and will provide a variety of communications services. The Dynamics Group of British Aerospace is also responsible for the satellite so that its antennae always point to particular areas of the Earth, and its solar panels point to the Sun.

Clearly, the satellite's control systems' performance could not be tested while it was on the ground.

The answer was to install a PDP-11/44 minicomputer from Digital Equipment, and an attached processor. "What we needed," says British Aerospace's John Penegely, "was number crunching capability, which the FPS-100 could give us. Although we looked at larger computers, none could match the processing power of the attached processor.

"This configuration allows the satellite designers to simulate the dynamics of the satellite in space." The FPS-100 has the capacity to perform eight million floating point calculations every second.

The Joint Speech Research Unit (JSRU), based in Cheltenham, carries out research on speech signal properties and processing for government departments and other public agencies.

Successful research like this depends on reliable and appropriate computer facilities. In particular, it requires powerful processing good graphics and interactive terminals. Consequently the unit's researchers study not only speech signal processing but also the computer methods most suitable for supporting this work.

It was decided to augment the computer facility by an array processor and the unit selected the AP-120B from Floating Point Systems.

Before the AP-120B was installed each spectral cross-section took two seconds and a complete picture took eight minutes to form. This delay was such that use of the program was minimal.

Using the AP-120B, with its own standard routines, an enormous gain in speed was

fast enough to carry out really complex tasks quickly.

When you are very busy, you may complain: "I've only got one pair of hands."

In that respect, the computers, which work logically by performing one task after another, is rather similar. It only has one pair of electronic hands and can only make one computation at a time.

Effectively, an array processor gives the computer more than one pair of hands. So each of its electronic circuits can be finishing one task, while it is making progress on a second and starting a third.

Multiply that by the number of circuits in an array processor and you increase the power of the computer by a hundred or more times. The array processor made by Floating Point Systems can do up to 12 million sums every second.

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FA CUP: PLUM PLACE FOR CORINTHIAN-CASUALS, GLUM FACES AT POOLE

The cashless society can get out of the red at Bristol

By Paul Newman

Corinthian-Casuals, the standard-bearers of English amateur football, were yesterday drawn at home to Bristol City in the first round proper of the FA Cup. The Isthmian League club have played this stage of the competition only once since the war, in 1965, when they lost 2-1 to Watford at the Oval.

Casuals, who in their 101-year history have had just one player, will decide within the next few days where to play the tie, and are likely to leave the choice to their players. The club do not have a permanent home and the facilities at Molesey, whose ground they have shared since they were asked to leave Tooting and Mitcham at the end of last season, are unlikely to be adequate.

Only 500 spectators were at Molesey on Saturday, when Casuals beat Merthyr Tydfil in the fourth qualifying round, and league attendances average about 100. Bristol City, however, having made a good start to the season in the fourth division, are attracting home crowds of up to 10,000, and are likely to bring a large following with them.

Casuals, who are looking for a permanent home, will launch a fund-raising appeal later this month and would earn several thousand pounds if they switched the tie to City's Ashton Gate ground. An alternative would be to play the match at a League club in London. Chelsea offered Casuals the use of Stamford Bridge for Cup matches last season — or at another Isthmian club.

Alan Jenkins, the Casuals press officer, said: "We are very hard-up and the temptation would be to go to Bristol, but I don't believe that is necessarily within the spirit of the club. We have to be sure that the players will be the key."

The Corinthians, who in the 1890s twice provided all 11 members of the full England team, merged with the Casuals in 1939. In their heyday they were two of the strongest sides in the country but they had been in decline in recent years until Billy Smith, a Covent Garden flower dealer and their only paid official, was appointed manager in 1981. They have only been beaten twice this season and are challenging for promotion from the Isthmian League division.

The two clubs were originally open only to public school or university students but now any one embracing their amateur ideals is able to join. The days when a player who was sent off would never play for the club again are also in the past.

Burnley, whose manager, John Bond, took Manchester City to the final three seasons ago, are away to Blyth Spartans or Hyde United, who drew 1-1 at Hyde on Saturday. Blyth, the favourites to win

Draw for first round

Aldershot v Basingstoke or Worcester.

AFC Leamington v Gillingham.

Berkers v Weymouth or Farnborough.

Boston United v Bury.

Bournemouth v Walsall.

Bradford City v Wigan.

Chelmsford v Eastwood or Wycombe Wanderers.

Chester v Chesterfield.

Corinthian-Casuals v Bristol City.

Derbyshire v Wokington of Moseley.

Exeter v Maidstone of Sutton Union.

Farnborough or Dagenham v Brentford.

Fitzhely v Atherton.

Gateshead v Trinity v Blackpool.

Hartlepool v Wigan.

Harrow or Barnet v Bristol Rovers.

Harrowfield v Macclesfield v York.

Hyde or Blyth Spartans v Burnley.

Kettering v Swindon.

Mansfield v Doncaster.

Middlesbrough v Darlington.



tonight's replay, reached the fifth round five seasons ago. Burnley who themselves have a strong Cup tradition, were relegated to the third division last season but reached the sixth round of the FA Cup and the semi-finals of the Milk Cup.

Two Midlands non-League clubs with new play-managers have drawn the draw for the first round. AFC Leamington, who appointed Graham Mackenzie on Saturday 90 minutes before their 3-0 defeat of Wellington, face Gillingham in the fourth qualifying round, face Gillingham. Kettering Town, who met Swindon Town, are managed by David McDonald, the former Nottingham Forest, Native and Oxford's Park Rangers defender, who scored in Saturday's 3-2 defeat of Sutton Coldfield Town, his first match in charge. Swindon's goalkeeper, Scott Endersby, began his career with Ketteringham.

Boston United and Telford United, who both knocked out League clubs last season, could do the same again this year, having drawn the draw to face Bury or Stockport County respectively.

Levisham, who beat Chester in the first round two years ago, are at home to Hull City, who will no doubt be briefed on the task facing them by their chairman, Don Robinson. He was chairman of Scarborough during their famous Cup runs of the 1970s.

Yesterday's draw also provided Bristol City's neighbours, Bristol Rovers, with a difficult tie. They are away to Harrow Town or Barnet, who drew 1-1 on Saturday both having good recent records.

Altrincham and Enfield, the two most successful non-League sides of recent years, could both fall at the first hurdle this season, having been drawn away to fellow Alliance Premier League clubs.

Airtrincham, who have been rebuilding their side and are not the force they were, travel to Frickley Athletic, who have won six of their seven home league games this season. Enfield, who by their own high standards are having a poor season, face Walsall, who have gone 16 matches without defeat.

Burnley, whose manager, John Bond, took Manchester City to the final three seasons ago, are away to Blyth Spartans or Hyde United, who drew 1-1 at Hyde on Saturday. Blyth, the favourites to win



The Slough crouch: and the referee gets into the act

Prize was no excuse for Dorset's day of shame

It profiteth not a man to sell his soul for the whole world ... but for Newport? That, it transpired yesterday, was the prize at stake when Slough Town marched to Poole Town to strive for a place in the first round proper of the FA Cup on Saturday.

Slough had passed through the three previous qualifying rounds, the last time disposing of Hampton thanks to an eccentric wind-borne winner from their goalkeeper Frank Parsons, who had demolished Saltash, St Blazey and Frome.

Both teams stood a match away from the first round proper, and the chance of a crack at a third or fourth division side: one of the occasional sweet delights for any non-League man. That there was a very real prize at stake is the reason for much of what happened on that distasteful afternoon in Dorset: a reason, but not an excuse.

Three players were sent off, all from Slough, all within a blood-rushing five minutes — five minutes for which Slough should hang their heads in shame. But they need not undertake such extravagances of guilt alone. The Poole men likewise behaved shamefully. And the referee, D. T. Morgan, must also take his share of the blame.

Poole won 3-0 with Barber scoring all three. He took the match ball home as if this was an ordinary moment of football glory. It was not. The troubles of the game craved one's attention, and Barber's feat will be forgotten a long time before the three sendings-off.

Pleasures

There was a pronounced whiff of trouble in the air in the first minutes of the match. Three rugged and potentially dangerous tackles were made in this period and did not earn a booking. They were all made by Poole men on Slough men. Poole relegated from the Southern League premier division last season, started the game slightly underdogs. Slough, from the Isthmian League premier division, had an FA Cup run last season that included a defeat of Millwall. Such a start.

Norman was the first man off, for kicking, when the referee decided that drastic action might improve a nasty game. Parsons, goalkeeper and captain, ran to protest, and then returned to his goal, each run taking him unnecessarily close to the grounded Ames. With each passage Ames flung himself about like an extra in a Clint Eastwood movie. Parsons later admitted touching Ames but vigorously denied wholesaling viciousness. Referee and linesman were convinced of his malice, however, and Parsons was ordered off. At once Poole players flung their arms in the air in triumph. Micky Doherty was the third Slough man sent off, after a late tackle. His brother, Tony, had previously been booked and it was the opinion of Parsons that he was the referee confused the brothers.

After the match, Barber, match ball in his kit-bag, a smile on his face and a pint in his hand, was a picture of contentment. A few yards away, Parsons, the Slough goalkeeper, had only the pint, as he stood there shining with cleanliness after his early ablations. "Do you know something?" he said. "It's my birthday today."

THE TIMES TUESDAY NOVEMBER 1 1983

ATHLETICS

England get lion's share of fixtures

By Pat Butcher

The British Amateur Athletics Board, the nominal federation of United Kingdom governing bodies, seem to have conceded their right to one international fixtures to one of their constituent members, the Amateur Athletic Association.

Fixtures awarded for 1984 by the European calendar congress, which ended in Madrid on Sunday, reveal more England fixtures than Great Britain. The AAs thus stand to make an even bigger profit than this year, which will help them forestall moves toward unification of the various bodies.

Fixtures for men 6-10-Costord indoor games, 10-14 AAA and WAAA indoor championships, RAF Costord, Jan 21; Inter-county cross country championships, RAF Costord, Feb 11; Inter-county indoor, RAF Costord, Feb 18; 11th Women's national cross-country championships, Knebworth Park, March 2; English cross-country championships, Newbury, March 10; Inter-county cross country championships, RAF Costord, March 10-11; England v Sweden, March 18; European cross-country championships, New York, May 18; London marathon, AAA championships and Olympic trials, June 12; AAA trials, June 17; WAAA trials, June 24; AAA championships, Crystal Palace, June 25-26; AAA trials, Crystal Palace, June 26; AAA championships, Crystal Palace, June 27; AAA trials, Crystal Palace, June 28; AAA trials, Crystal Palace, June 29; AAA trials, Crystal Palace, June 30; AAA trials, Crystal Palace, June 31; AAA trials, Crystal Palace, June 32; AAA trials, Crystal Palace, June 33; AAA trials, Crystal Palace, June 34; AAA trials, Crystal Palace, June 35; 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Retirement of two great names poses selection problems for Romania game

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Wales, whose rebuilding process was developing well last season, have been dealt two considerable blows by the retirements from international rugby of Graham Price, their tight-head prop, and Jeff Squire, the flanker. This weekend the Welsh selectors must choose a team to play Romania in Bucharest on November 12, an awkward assignment as France have frequently found, and suddenly they have a gaping void in the centre of their squad.

The most experienced forward they have available is Butler, the captain with 10 caps. Injuries mean there will be no Norster, no Stephens and, behind the scrum, no Huw Rees. They are the only ones in the side who have little more than one international season behind them or have yet to prove themselves, the only exceptions being Richards, the Swansea centre, and to a lesser extent Clive Rees and Ackerman.

Price and Squire both made their third tour with the British Lions during the summer to New Zealand, but Price was omitted from the senior Welsh squad when

it was announced last week. That, coupled with his dropping last season from the side which played Scotland, may have proved his decision and he has kept it even though he was recalled to the squad on Sunday after proving his fitness during Pontypool's win over Bridgend.

After 41 caps for Wales, the first of them against France in 1975, and 12 consecutive appearances for the Lions, he feels that enough is enough. Continuous international training has left him tired too so that, at the age of 31 when he could reasonably have expected another couple of years at international level, he will concentrate his remaining playing days on Pontypool. So will Squire, whose reasons for retiring after 29 caps and six Lions appearances, have to do with his developing business interests.

Squire, eight of whose Welsh caps came as No 8 rather than flanker, was 32 in September. Until now he was a branch manager of a building society in Pontypool but he has other interests in the town, including a health and leisure club, which requires more time. He

has left his post to concentrate on

his new business interests.

The most capped Welsh forward, he will be remembered as a great prop, who was also a considerable presence at the lineout in the loose. The hooker, still turns out for Pontypool United.

Marking a special centenary in rural Somerset

The green, green grass of Avondale

A handsome, hard-backed volume marks the centenary of Avonvale RFC. It is subtitled *100 Years of Village Rugby*, though it concerns itself with two villages, Bathampton and Bathford. The club was originally named Bathampton, but since 1896 the ground has been nearer to Bathford, at the Crown Field. You get a good view of it from the railway line between London and Bath. Travelling from Paddington, you find it on your left, soon after leaving the Box Tunnel, shortly before arriving at Bath.

"There can be few more attractive grounds anywhere," George Atchison, the author, proudly writes. And there is a reasonable claim. Bathampton straddles (his word) to your right, but to the left is Bathford Hill, wooded, with the church of St Swithun looking down, and on the skyline, at the Wiltshire border, a tower called Brown's Folly, set up by a Mr Wade Brown in 1849 for the laudable purposes of providing employment and enabling himself to enjoy views of the countryside.

The Crown Inn, once the headquarters of the club, lies at the foot of the hill. The River Bybrook runs alongside the ground, growing in importance and importance just before it joins the Avon. The

Avonvale ground is always green, for the same reason as Worcester cricket ground — half the year the river is at the bottom of the ground and half the year it is the other way round.

Most histories of this kind skip the early bits, which are the most difficult, though also the most interesting, and soon descend into a welter of boring statistics and team photographs. It is greatly to Mr Atchison's credit that he has avoided this. The statistics are kept to a minimum. The early years are given faithful research. It had not struck me before what an immense advantage the home side had 100 years ago, because of the difficulties their opponents had in getting to the ground.

"Very little in the way of regular public transport was available ... Horse-drawn trams operated from Bath as far as Grosvenor but walking was generally the accepted means of getting from one place to another. Very few people owned a bicycle ... So rugby players making their way to and from a game had by necessity to walk most of their journey. Perhaps the visitors were already footsore and weary before the kick-off! How many players today would walk two or three miles, play

and then have to walk home?"

Many years ago I addressed the Avonvale annual dinner. It was not an easy occasion, because I had not realized the dinner was mixed and had to abandon all my best rugby-dinner stories. However, it was an enjoyable evening, and by the end of it I had agreed to bring a side of "stars" to play Avonvale. This act of lunacy was mostly induced by an alluring girl in a turquoise frock.

The book reprints my programme but unfortunately it is not accurate because, as always on these occasions, we had about five last-hour withdrawals. It was still a strong side, though, and they played attractive rugby. Another pleasant evening followed but I never met the girl in the turquoise frock, at close quarters again.

Bathford and Bathampton are still villages places of their own, refusing to become suburbs of Bath, although much handsome domestic architecture shows the Bath influence. The Crown Field, and a hundred years of rugby football, are symbols of the sturdy independence of the Somerset countryman.

Alan Gibson

Half-time at the Crown Field and players take a breather in the idyllic setting.



Law Report November 1 1983 Court of Appeal

No criminal offence of father kidnapping his own infant known to law

Regina v D
Before Lord Justice Watkins, Mr Justice Mustill and Mr Justice Skinner
Judgment delivered October 31

No such offence as the kidnapping of a child under 14 years of age was known to the law and the offence of kidnapping was not committed by a person kidnapping a child under 14 unless the child was fully married under that age.

The Court of Appeal so held in a judgment reserved from June when allowing an appeal by, and quashing the convictions of, a father, a New Zealander, at the Central Criminal Court (Judge Lymberry and a jury) in May 1982. He was tried on an indictment which charged him with kidnapping his daughter, a ward of court, aged five years, in that he stole her and unlawfully carried her away against her will, and with contempt of court on two occasions in taking her outside England and Wales when she was aged two and against when she was aged five.

The father was accused of false imprisonment of his wife and was accused of kidnapping his daughter when she was aged two. He was sentenced to concurrent terms of imprisonment of two years suspended for two years. He appealed against his convictions for contempt of court and of kidnapping only.

Mr Justice Taylor, QC, and Mr Peter Ralls, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the father: Miss Ann Carnow and Mr Nicholas Purnell for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS, giving the judgment of the court, said that the daughter's mother had two other children by her first marriage and after marriage to the appellant, her third, the daughter, was born in New Zealand. They returned to England and the daughter was made a ward of court with her mother and her step-father.

The father made careful and devious preparations to take the law into his own hands and enlisted the assistance of two violent men. Frightened out of her wits the mother dressed the daughter, aged two, and the father took her away, showing no signs of distress.

The two men were soon apprehended and sentenced to prison for offences of false imprisonment and possessing prohibited weapons. The father and daughter then were in New Zealand. The mother went there, obtained

custody and control of the daughter there and returned with her to England. The father discovered that she was being taken to New Zealand and pushed the mother into some bushes and rushed with the daughter, still in her pyjamas struggling and screaming into a waiting car. He took her to Eire. Two days later the daughter was reunited with her mother, who had flown to Eire, and the father was arrested. He and the mother were now divorced, proceedings having been begun long ago.

The family Division had formidable powers to control the interests of children and to punish those who contumaciously disobeyed the court's orders made for children's benefit, whether or not they were wards of court.

The present case was a very serious example of the deliberate flouting by a father on two occasions, separated by several years of court orders affecting a ward, but not so serious as to prevent the judges of the Family Division — and all other judges of the High Court — for that matter — from concluding that the father was a kidnapper, the father for his own benefit and for unlawfully and by force taking the daughter away from her mother.

To resort to the criminal court for that purpose was very unusual if not unique. Their Lordships were informed that it was done in the interests of justice that the father should face the grave criminal charge of false imprisonment among others so that all matters could be disposed of once and for all.

At the trial before the prosecution's case was opened, Mr Taylor, for the father, submitted, putting his compendious submissions in very brief and general form, that there was no such offence known to the law as kidnapping in relation to the taking away by one parent from another of their child when that was possible. A father could not kidnap his own child, he said, so the counts should be quashed.

As for contempt of court, it was asserted, unknown as far as wardship was concerned, for contempt proceedings to be brought in a criminal court for trial by jury.

Mr Taylor invited the judge to order that the charges of kidnapping and contempt should not be proceeded with at the trial and that the Attorney General's view be

sought on whether or not the contempt charges should be proceeded with on indictment and, if so, of what quite horrendous contempt.

While it was very properly disconcerted by the courts and the public in this country and often loosely described as kidnapping, it had not, usually at any rate, been thought of in the context of the commission of the criminal offence of kidnapping — nor, possibly, of any criminal offence of contempt of court as so far as the law is concerned.

The grounds of appeal with regard to contempt were that the law in England and in law and/or in exercised his discretion in refusing to adjourn those counts for the Attorney General to decide whether or not a *nolle prosequi* should be entered, seeing that the customary forum for contempt proceedings in the English law is the Family Division and the practice of changing contempt on indictment had fallen into disuse since 1902.

It was beyond doubt that those convictions were of outstanding importance. This was the first time in legal history, their Lordships were told, that a father had been convicted of kidnapping his own child.

Mr Taylor contended that, if the conviction was upheld, it would establish an undesirable precedent which, if followed, would be an impediment to the proper administration of justice as affecting family matters and an unnecessary burden on the court.

It might be said, therefore, that relevance should be placed on *Edge* for concluding that the law in England and in law and/or in exercised his discretion in refusing to adjourn upon and where appropriate to punish. Public policy and interest was affected by the convictions.

Moreover, to leave a jury to decide whether a young child had been kidnapped but in common parlance it is used to describe the carrying away of anybody, child or adult.

The fact that a baby or a child of five years obviously could not give any vestige of proper consent to being taken away was not a compelling reason for introducing the notion that the will of a parent should be regarded as the will of that child.

Their Lordships' general conclusion was that there was no such offence as the kidnapping of a child who was under the age of 14 years.

The second foremost question was whether a father could, in any circumstances and regardless of a child's age, be guilty of kidnapping.

The Attorney General's view was

that it should be thought that the Lordships came to their conclusion with the problems arising out of matrimonial law in mind and, in that, they made it clear that their decision was of general application. Accordingly, it would affect a person who was not a parent and who took away a child.

That should dismay no one, for if the child was under 14 years of age, that person could be charged with contempt contrary to section 66 of the *Offences against the Person* Act 1861, the maximum penalty for which was seven years' imprisonment.

The offence of kidnapping was centuries old. It had been well recognized as a common law offence since Elizabethan times, if not before.

In the past decade, certainly, it has often formed a count in indictments alleging the most savage manifestations of it in the perpetrators of which had been punished very severely.

One of the two foremost questions for their Lordships was whether in the case of a child taken away from her parent the will of that parent, or the child to his/her parent, could be taken to be of 16 or over the person of her parent or guardian against his will? The penalty for that offence had been established. There was no English authority on the subject.

It might be said, therefore, that relevance should be placed on *Edge* for concluding that the law in England and in law and/or in exercised his discretion in refusing to adjourn upon and where appropriate to punish. Public policy and interest was affected by the convictions.

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The second foremost question was whether a father could, in any circumstances and regardless of a child's age, be guilty of kidnapping.

The Attorney General's view was

that the defendant had been arrested

and, having regard to the nature of the proceedings, that that form of proceeding should be resorted to.

For a very long time now decisions in all contempt cases had been made by judges who were best equipped to do so, or, if affidavit had been considered, affidavits very well be able to do so, or, affidavits of evidence alone. It was not in the best interests of anyone that a by now almost ancient way of proceeding should be resurrected even if it be thought proper to do it "so that all matters can be dealt with at once". That was not sufficient reason for doing that which was now unacceptable.

The custom of proceeding in a case of disobedience to the order of the court which was not committed by a parent who snatched a child, had been prosecuted on affidavit and had been prosecuted on affidavit their Lordships had not been able to discover.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

TV-am

6.00 *Castles* AM, News headlines, weather, traffic and sports information. Also available to viewers with teletext sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 *Breakfast Time* with Frank Bough and Sallie Scott. News from Debbie Pix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours: regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15 and 8.15; tonight's television previewed between 6.45 and 7.00; Ask Alison between 6.45 and 7.00; and again between 8.30 and 9.00; review of the morning papers at 7.15 and 8.15; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; and Diana Moran's star tips between 8.30 and 9.00.

8.00 *Training Dogs* the Woodhouse Way. In the first of her ten-lesson series Mrs Woodhouse explains how to praise a dog correctly. (r) 9.25 *Closedown*.

10.30 *Play School*, presented by Carol Chell. 1.15 *Closedown*.

12.30 *News After Noon* with Richard Whitmore and Frances Cowdell. The weather forecast comes from Bill Giles. 12.57 *Regional news* (London and SE only); Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.

1.00 *Pebble Mill at One*. Cliff Richard, the Peter Pan of the pop world, is a guest as is book buff Frank Delaney. 1.45 *Gran's* (r). 1.50 *Step-Go!* For the very young (r).

2.00 *Film: The Mad Miss Merton* (1938) starring Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. Comedy drama about a young society woman who keeps finding dead bodies. Directed by Leigh Jason. 3.25 *Teen Million People*. The second of five programmes about Britain's OA&Ps (r). 3.55 *Regional news* (not London).

3.55 *Play School*, presented by Stuart McGugan. 4.20 *SuperTed in the City of the Dead*. 4.45 *Jacquescary*. Hannah Gordon with part two of *Mr McFadden's Hollowe'en* (r). 4.40 *Ringmaster*. 5.05 *John Craven's Newsworld*.

5.10 *Record Breakers* presented by Roy Castle.

5.40 *Sixty Minutes* includes the news read by Moira Stuart at 5.40 and regional news magazines at 5.53.

6.40 *Angels*. An unexpected argument, in a sketch of everybody in the ward, between Mrs Wilmot and her son-in-law, Chris, is the highlight of waiting time at the hospital.

7.25 *Harry: Two explorers*. Sir Renshaw Twerton-Wykeham-Pennies and Colonel John Blashford-Snell as Mr Harry's guests tonight. And a song is sung by Robin Gibb.

7.40 *Don't Walk Up*. Comedy series about a father and son who are both experiencing the drama of divorce proceedings.

8.10 *Dallas*. With the smoke beginning to die out over a scorched Southfork, the cowboys begin to return to normal – or are they?

9.00 *News with John Humphrys*. 9.25 *Play: Submariners*, by Tom McGeagh. Dramas in the Petty Officers Mass on a British nuclear submarine (see *Choice*).

10.48 *News headlines*. 10.50 *Film: The Family Rice* (1972) starring Ben Gazzara and Jack Carter. Mafia movie based on the novel by George Simenon about a gangster who is forced to take action by his superiors against his brother who disobeyed an order to kill someone. Directed by Paul Wondakos.

12.00 *Weather*.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; VHF: 90-92.5; Radio 4: 2000kHz/1500m VHF: 92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1450kHz/208m; VHF 94.9; World Service FM 648kHz/463m.

ITV/LONDON

6.25 *Good Morning Britain* presented by Nick Owen and John Stapleton. Review of the morning papers at 6.30; news from Gavin Scott at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.40; exercises at 6.45 and 8.15; John Stapleton with a topical guest in the Spotlight at 7.05; guest, Shubby Keye from 7.23; Timmy Mallett's pop news at 7.45; pop video at 7.55; Inside Peter Bull's house at 8.00; Gyles Brandreth's video report at 8.35; baby talk at 9.02 and news headlines at 9.25.

Andrew McCulloch (left) and David Beames: *Submariners* (BBC1 9.25pm)

9.25 *Thames news headlines*. 9.30 *For Schools: Skirtastic*. How Islam affects a Muslim's life. 10.40 *Practicing* for sports day. 10.21 *Child development*. 10.43 *The death of industry*. 11.08 *Games*. Children play in the streets and playgrounds. 11.25 *Pets and vets*. 11.38 *With a group of English exchange students on a visit to Avrille in the Loire valley*.

12.00 *Portland Bill*. Adventures of a lighthouse keeper. For the very young. 12.10 *Sound Like a Story*. Mark Wynter with the traditional tale of *The Woodmen and the Trees*. 12.30 *News*. 1.20 *Thames news*. 1.30 *A Plus*. 2.05 *The High Road*. Drama series set on a Scottish highland estate where, today speculation is rife about the estate's future. 2.30 *A Kind of Loving*. Episode four of Sam Barstow's adaptation of his own novel about the life and loves of Vic Brown. (r) 3.30 *Blockbusters*.

4.00 *Portland Bill*. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 *Dangerous saves the world again – part two* (r). 4.20 *Razzmatazz*. Fun and games and pop music in the first of a new series presented by Alastair Pink and Lisa Simpson. 5.20 *TV News*, news and ideas for young people. 5.15 *Emmerdale Farm*. It's harvest time and the farm receives some unexpected assistance.

5.45 *News*. 6.00 *Thames news*. 6.20 *Help Viv Taylor-Gee*, with news of the charity KIDS.

6.35 *Crossroads*. Horace Jackson makes a moving confession.

6.55 *Reporting London* presented by Michael Barratt. Alan Hargreaves talks to Ed Mirlivis, the owner of the Old Vic, and the authors of the new musical *Blondel*, Tim Rice and Stephen Oliver.

7.00 *Give Us a Clue*. Celebrity game chaired by Michael Aspel.

8.00 *Des O'Connor Tonight*. The first of a new series of variety shows with guests this week Tom Jones, Stevie Nicks, Lawrence and Gary Shandling.

9.00 *Rumple of the Bailey*. Problems on two fronts this week for the wily old barista – defending a small-time crook and trying to help a female barista make a start in the profession.

10.00 *News* followed by *Thames news headlines*.

10.30 *First Tuesday: Windscale: The Nuclear Laundry*. A film about the effect Windscale is having on the environment (see *Choice*).

11.30 *The Devil's Connection*. Problems arise when Brian Devlin is made the executor of a wealthy friend's estate. Ends at 12.05.

12.25 *Night Thoughts*.



● What makes Tom McCleughan a play *SUBMARINERS* (BBC1 9.25pm) so disturbing is that the playwright himself spent 15 years in the Royal Navy so presumably the events that are portrayed in the play bear some relation to his own experience. First shown at London's Royal Court Theatre in 1980 the play is a tragic-comedy about life in a Petty Officers' mess aboard a British nuclear submarine on NATO patrols in the North Sea waters. The central character is 'Cochie' Roach, the intelligent mess steward, whose sole ambition is to leave the navy. His chosen method of achieving this aim is to pretend he is a homosexual – a course of action that receives varying responses from the three petty officers he serves. Roach is played superbly by Neil Pearson,

CHOICE

previously seen as a mindless skinhead in *Or for England*. The claustrophobic atmosphere is powerfully conveyed, with the claustrophobia of the ship and the constant hum of the engines. Donald McIlroy is excellent as the plodding ship's chaplain, full of forced good humour in a play of surprises that ends in a scene of violence at the launch.

● *The Croesus-rich Duke of Westminster* is England's representative in *Roger Lacey's* entertaining series on the noble families of Europe, *ARISTOCRATS* (BBC2 9.30pm). At the age of 31 and two O-levels to show for his education Gerald Grosvenor is head of the largest property empire

in western Europe – property that includes 100 acres of Mayfair and 200 acres of Belgrave. He is filmed at his modern stately home, Eaton Hall, Chester, where he and his wife are active in local associations; his London residence in Eaton Square; and with his business advisers who help him in his role which he describes as 'caretaker' of their family fortune. A self-confessed 'sucker' for expensive toys it is stretching credibility when Lord Lichfield, brought on to give Grosvenor a crash course in business, declares "I'm not a fool."

● **WEDNESDAY TUESDAY** (TV 10.30pm)

contains some alarming new evidence that Windscale, the world's biggest nuclear fuel reprocessing plant, is the cause of above average instances of cancer in children in the area.

● **News**. 8.00 *Evening Concert*: part two. Shostakovich's *Violin Concerto on Russian and Kirzsch Folk Tunes*, British (Canadian) *Carnival*, Op 15, with Wesley Warren, solo trumpet; Schubert (*Impromptus* in C minor and E flat); *Death Notes* 1 and 2 played by Casals; *Deutsche Tänze* and Vaughan Williams's *Pastores on Sussex Folk Tunes*, with Julian Lloyd Webber as solo cellist. (r) *News*.

8.05 *This Week's Composer*: Ravel, Jean-Philippe Collard (piano) plays the *Allegro* from Debussy's *La Mer*, with Gérard Souzay, piano, with John Constable as his accompanist singing the *Histoires naturelles*, and Colford plays *Le Tombeau de Couperin*.

8.10 *Faith*: Carlo Bölyi, soprano, with the BBC Singers, in performances of works by Brahms, Schubert, Brahms and Schubert.

8.15 *Barbers Motets*: Judith Rees, soprano, with the BBC Singers in performances of works by Brahms, Schubert, Brahms and Schubert.

8.20 *Music*: Sir John Mills presents a personal tribute to David Niven with recollections from his friends and colleagues. (r) *Music*.

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9.10 *Music*: Sir John Mills presents a personal tribute to David Niven with recollections from his friends and colleagues. (r) *Music*.

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10.00 *Music*: Sir John Mills presents a personal tribute to David Niven with recollections from his friends and colleagues. (r) *Music*.

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11.00 *Music*: Sir John Mills presents a personal tribute to David Niven with recollections from his friends and colleagues. (r) *Music*.

11.05 *Music*: Sir John Mills presents a personal tribute to David Niven with recollections from his friends and colleagues. (r) *Music*.

11.10 *Music*: Sir John Mills presents a personal tribute to David Niven with recollections from his friends and colleagues. (r) *Music*.

11.15 *Music*: Sir John Mills presents a personal tribute to David Niven with recollections from his friends and colleagues. (r) *Music*.

11.20 *Music*: Sir John Mills presents a personal tribute to David Niven with recollections from his friends and colleagues. (r) *Music*.

11.25 *Music*: Sir John Mills presents a personal tribute to David Niven with recollections from his friends and colleagues. (r) *Music*.

11.30 *Music*: Sir John Mills presents a personal tribute to David Niven with recollections

Old Vic returns to the stage

By Christopher Warman
Arts Correspondent

The Old Vic, given a £2m facelift since its purchase by Mr Edwin Mirvish, the Canadian businessman, for £500,000 15 months ago, last night opened for the first time for a preview of its new existence.

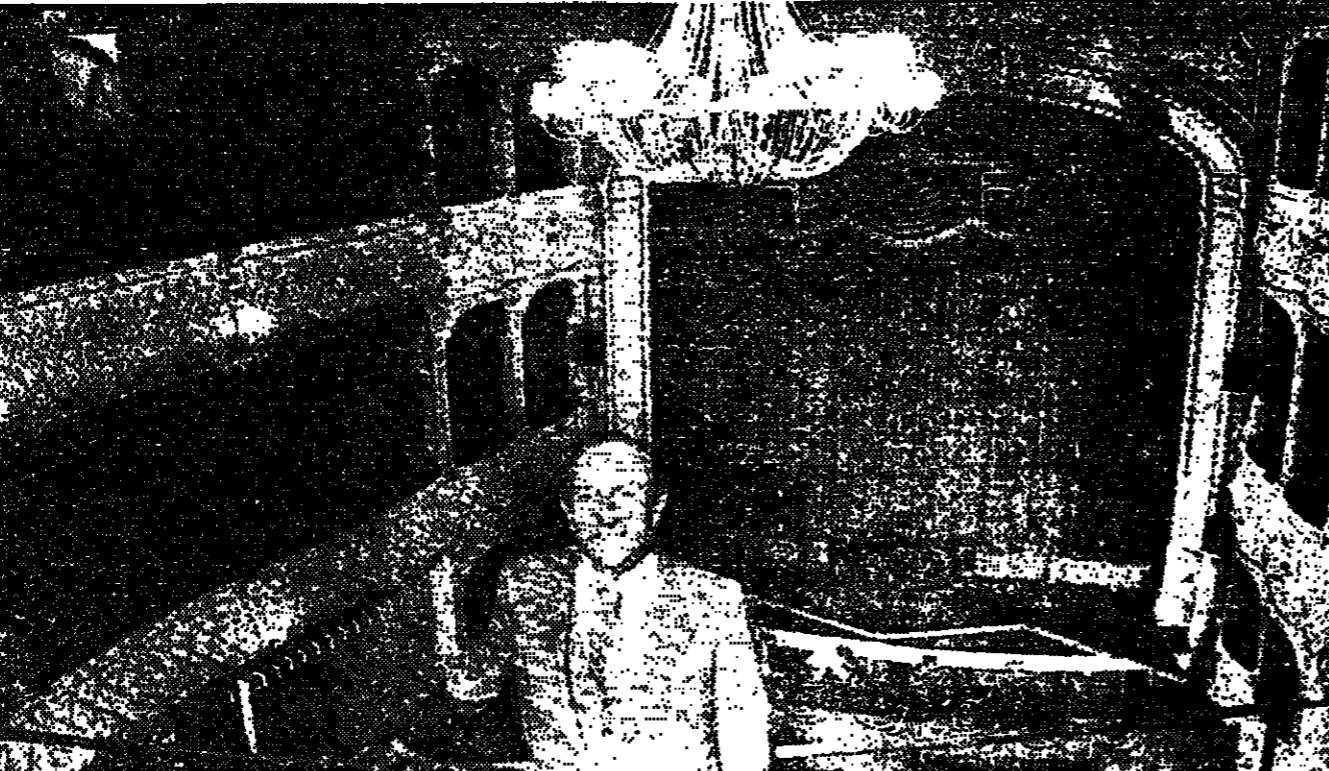
In 42 weeks, the theatre — opened in 1818, but made famous by Lilian Baylis early this century — has been restored to its intimate Victorian look of 1871 after "Honest Ed" Mirvish gave the go-ahead for its refurbishment.

Back are the proscenium arch and the stage boxes with their gilded plasterwork and elegant drapes, as craftsmen applied the finishing touches yesterday. The décor of blue-grey, crimson and scarlet gives a refreshing glow to the auditorium, while the frontage brings a new elegance to the area south of the South Bank complex of halls and theatres.

The only feature missed by Mr Mirvish is the outline of lights which he wanted to look like the front of Harrods. That was ruled out because The Old Vic is an historic building.

The theatre opens officially next Tuesday when the Queen Mother attends a performance of the musical *Blondel*, with Lord Olivier, who has been closely associated with the theatre since the war, speaking the prologue. After that, Honest Ed and his management team will be on their own, attempting to make The Old Vic pay.

Yesterday Mr Mirvish, who has made a success of a discount store and a theatre in



1983: "Honest Ed" Mirvish who has breathed new life into The Old Vic. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst)

Toronto, refused to make promises for the future. He hoped the theatre would bring people in for a variety of shows, including musicals, dramas and mysteries.

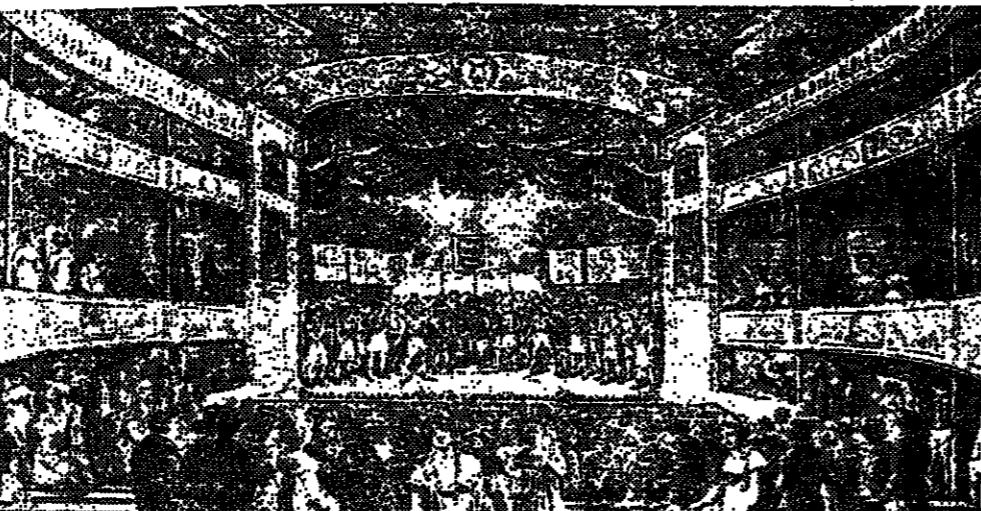
This new Old Vic is very much his creation and he was asked if he had considered giving it his name. "Ed's Old Vic? I am tempted a bit, but no, I won't", he answered.

He bought the theatre without ever having seen it, and he is prepared to subsidise it if it does not make money at first. "But the theatre has been changed into everything we wanted and it has been finished on time. It is not going to be easy to make it work, but we have a fighting chance."

Mr Mirvish has sold 6,500 subscriptions for the 1,000-seat theatre. It is not enough, but it is an encouraging start.

A chequered history

1818 — Waterloo Bridge opens.
1818 — Theatre opens as The Royal Coburg.
1833 — Redecorated and renamed The Victoria. Soon becomes known as The Old Vic.
1837 — Lilian Baylis dies. Tyrone Guthrie appointed administrator.
1946 — Ralph Richardson and Laurence Olivier direct theatre.
1963 — The Old Vic Company is disbanded. National Theatre takes a lease.
1976 — National Theatre moves to South Bank, rejecting plan for Old Vic as home.
1977-81 — Guest seasons, including Prospect Theatre.
1982 — Arts Council subsidy withdrawn. Governors sell. Lilian Baylis joins.



1818: The theatre opens as The Royal Coburg.



1928: Lilian Baylis (second from right) who made it famous again.

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen holds an investiture at Buckingham Palace, 11.30.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the National Playing Fields Association, presents the President's Certificate, 10 as Honorary Fellow of the Plastics and Rubber Institute, presents the fourth Prince Philip Award, 10.30; as President of the English-Speaking Union presents the 1983 English Language Competition prizes and chairs a meeting of

the Committee of the ESU, 11.30; all at Buckingham Palace. He visits Nightingale House, 105 Nightingale Lane, SW12, 2.45, and as Patron of the London Federation of Boys' Clubs gives a reception at Buckingham Palace at 6.

The Princess of Wales opens the new British Legion Chest Hospital, Belgrave Green, 10.50.

Princess Margaret attends a service to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of the Consecration of the Church of St Mary Newington, SE11, 7.55.

The Duke of Gloucester opens

the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents' 50th Road Safety Congress at Winter Gardens, Eastbourne, Sussex, 11.30.

The Duchess of Kent, Patron of the Spastics Society, attends the Skyr Yoghurt Gala Ball in aid of the Stars Organization for Spastics at the Europa Hotel, W1, 11.30.

New exhibitions

The British Art Show, an Arts

Council touring exhibition at the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Mon

to Sat 10 to 5, and Sun 2 to 5; also at the Ikon Gallery, 58-72 John Bright Street, Birmingham, Tues to Sat 11 to 6, closed Sun & Mon (ends Dec 22).

Drawings and Prints by Jo Barry, Tintagel Gallery, 2a, Salisbury Road, Moseley, Birmingham; Mon to Fri 10 to 4 (Weds 10 to 7.30) closed Sat & Sun (ends Nov 25).

Taunton Cider: the history of the

English drinking mug, exhibition at the Corinium Museum, Cirencester; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, closes Mon (ends Dec 11).

Last chance to see

Two exhibitions being held in conjunction with the Cheltenham Literary Festival: English Wood-block Illustration — Thomas Bewick to Eric Gill; English Landscapes 1790-1840 — a selection of prints; Cheltenham Art Gallery & Mu-

seum, 30 Clarence Street, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, GL50 3NZC; Mon to Sat, 10 to 5.30 (ends Nov 3).

MUSIC

Organ recital by Jane Watts, Town Hall, The Headrow, Leeds, 1.05.

Concert by Edwin Paling (piano), and Elizabeth Pitts (violin). Picture Galler, Peebles, 7.45.

Organ recital by Philip Davy, St Mary Redcliffe Church, Bristol, 7.30.

Concert by Michael Thompson (horn), and Catherine Dubois (piano). The Hexagon, Queen's Walk, Reading, 12.45.

Exhibitions in progress

"Paintings from the Granby

Studio": contemporary paintings by artist resident in Manchester; John Holden Gallery, Manchester Polytechnic, Manchester, 1; Mon to Fri, 10 to 6, ends Nov 10.

An exhibition by Audrey Black-

man: "Porcelain: figures and

Caricature", watercolours and drawings by Deborah Fleggster; recent framed glass; at Falcon House

Gallery, Swan Street, Bexford, Suffolk, via Colchester, CO5 5NZ; Tues to Sat 10.30 to 6; Sun 2 to 6, closed Monday.

Books, lectures

South Africa, by Ulrich Weiger, Grindall Library, Hemper Lane, Salford, 8.15.

Raphael's paintings in the

Vatican, by Phillips Bishop, Holburne of Menstrie Museum, Pulteney Street, Bath, 1.

M. B. Reckitt Lectures: The

Response of the X Churches to

Social and Economic problems in

20th century Britain, by Rev Alan

Ecclstone, Physics Lecture Theatre,

University of Lancaster, Lancaster, 6.

4 New clock in the city is part of a set (9).

5 Speakers deploy this sort of language (15).

6 Whines are heard to issue from his premises (7).

7 Form of eastern Braille that can be depended upon (8).

8 One who really tries at English Literature? (8).

9 Antony's friend — one upset by rail transport (9).

10 Symphony written for old type of examination? (8).

11 Cordon, for one, was singularly musical (8).

12 Particulars supports son, a young gangster (8).

13 Lawrence, following many, refused to recognize this saw (3-3).

14 Resort seems first-class for a cat (7).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,274

1 Tree snake's setback in Gilbert's so-called ballads (6).

5 Weekly produced in six days (8).

9 Bird once associated with judges (8).

10 Viewpoints of settlers from Schleswig-Holstein (6).

11 Scholarly cavalryman who can write accounts (6).

12 A foreign female asylum started for the disturbed (6).

13 The product of Rome, it's a fine sprayer (8).

14 Quietly consume vegetable matter (4).

15 Part for an unfashionable six-footer (4).

16 Plant a counterfeiter diamond (8).

20 A star — one made for coronets (6).

21 Parsonry associated with neighbours (8).

22 Horseman entraps a surprise attacker (6).

23 Surroundings for a doctor in EEC Assembly (8).

24 Mildness of man that's North Carolina youth leader (8).

25 Calm as some addressed Ephesus (6).

DOWN

2 Union for everybody? A nice change (8).

3 In olden times a measure of game (8).

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